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Aridor to put tax bite on Israel Corp. deal

Finance Minister Yoram Aridor esterday told the cabinet he would repare draft legislation for its coninderation next week to revoke taxhigh remption benefits for the Israel ing Corporation. The corporation has a fernicontrolling interest in the oil the effineries and the Zim Navigation ompany among other investments.

h the distance on the move comes while the Cla The move comes waiting investment corporation is awaiting that the composition in a composition to obtain a or the controlling interest in the Israelth the Corporation, mainly by acquiring the shares held by three banks: Hapoalim, Discount and Mizrahi.

The Israel Corporation was created by the government in 1968 in the to try to encourage foreign investment. As an incentive, the corpora-Jenn tion received special large tax exm te emptions for 30 years, granted unlengle der a law passed especially for that ਕਰਾ ੂੰ purpose.

The Treasury has decided to "magabolish the corporation's tax exrespections, because its acquisition by Cial would result in local investors' The benefiting from tax incentives designed for foreign investors. Treasury sources said yesterday that, unless the benefits are withdrawn, Clal could start raising capital by taking advantage of the Israel Corporation's special status. At yesterday's cabinet session, all the ministers except Energy and

Jerusalem Post Reporter

said at the weekly cabinet session

banks in the news media is gradually

Aridor made this comment after

Interior Minister Yosef Burg said

in the day was past when the media

were controlled by political parties,

by family companies or by

Burg said that one of the Big

Three banks in this country (Leumi,

siderable investment in what was

growing into a powerful opinion-

shaper, the Rehov Rashi (Main

Street) chain of local newspapers. (Rehov Rashi plans to establish news-

Discount and Hapoalim) had a con-

cooperatives.

yesterday that "investment by

becoming a fact of Israeli life."

Finance Minister Yoram Aridor

Moda'i agreed with Aridor that the justification for the Israel Corporation's tax benefits no longer exists.

Moda'i said that foreign investors are concerned about the stability of their long-term investments in the country and might grow anxious if the government alters the terms of investment in the Israel Corporation. Such government interference, he said, might be seen as a dangerous precedent by foreign investors, especially in regard to other areas of investment

Aridor countered that the Israel Corporation had not been making enough profits in recent years to justify its special tax status. He said that the banks that are planning to sell their Israel Corporation shares to Clai were also represented

One minister told The Jerusalem Post that, after it gains control of the Israel Corporation, Clai is expected to raise a considerable amount of investment capital for Zim and the refineries.

Representatives of Clai Hapoalim, Discount and Mizrahi are to meet today in Tel Aviv to discuss what they consider to be Aridor's latest delaying steps in approving the takeover transaction. Since Clal wants to acquire the controlling \$84 million worth of shares

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

papers in 18 localities, covering

almost the entire country).

Burg said that the country's

banks had a close relationship with

the Treasury and that each side in

this relationship influenced the

other side. The possibility could not

be ruled out, he said, that the

political party or coalition controll-

ing the Finance Ministry would in-

fluence the media, through banks

with investments in particular news-

Two other ministers present com-

mented that some banks had an in-

terest in the financial newspapers,

which are growing in circulation

and in influence and whose news

coverage and comment have

political repercussions.



American volunteers Alan Cohen and Benjamin Israshvili yesterday work on a Merkaya tank tread under the direction of an Armoured Corps sergeant, as fellow volunteer Ricky Chernow looks on. They are three of some 1,000 foreign volunteers expected to help out at Israel Defence Forces emergency-stores bases this summer. (Eliahu Harati)

PLO mediators seek to heal rift with Syria

mediators set out yesterday to try to patch up a major rift with the Syrian government and settle the most serious internal crisis in the movement's history.

Six members of the PLO's executive committee met at midday to plan their strategy for resolving the disputes, which have led to fighting between rival PLO groups and the expulsion from Syria of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

A shaky cease-fire between the rebels and loyalists in Lebanon's

ing renewed battles Saturday in which six persons were reported kil-

Khaled Fahoum, chairman of the Palestine National Congress, told reporters the group of six would first try to mediate the dispute within the PLO's mainline Fatah faction between supporters and opponents of Arafat's moderate policies and then heal the rift with Svria.

Fahoum said he was seeking a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Egyptian embassy rents

Jerusalem Post Reporter

a new residence for its ambassador, although there is no Egyptian ambassador here since last September. The new residence is a three-storey stone-faced building in Herzliya Pituah, near the Tadmor Hotel, and the lease for the building is for five

The decision by Cairo to rent such a building with a long-term lease is seen by observers in Jerusalem as an indication that a first unseeded player to reach the new Egyptian ambassador might indeed be appointed in the forseeable

It has been learned, meanwhile,

The Egyptian embassy in Tel

Syrians said wanting to talk with America

By DAVID LANDAU

Post Diplomatic Correspondent Israeli policymakers seemed frankly surprised yesterday at the news that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz would be visiting the Middle East this week. The secretary's decision appeared to mean that despite recent American pessimism. Shultz believes there is hope for movement in Damascus on a Lebanon withdrawal deal.

Shultz's itinerary takes him first to Saudi Arabia, then to Israel (arriving here on Wesdnesday night), and then to Syria. (Some sources in Damascus said Shultz was expected there tomorrow.)

Highly placed Israeli sources said last night that Syria seemed to want a dialogue with the U.S. They could not surmise, however, what terms, demands and conditions the Syrians would put forward.

These sources said there had been intensive contacts over recent days between the U.S. Embassy in Damascus and the Syrian Foreign Ministry. Israel has apparently not been apprised of the substance of these contacts.

In addition, the sources said, there had been a "flurry of diplomatic to-ing and fro-ing" by the Saudi Arabians - also apparently in connection with the Lebanon

receive the secretary of state are clouded still by last week's sudden controversy with Washington over the "suggestion," voiced by Special Envoy Philip Habib, that Israel unilaterally provide a timetable for its full and final withdrawal from Leabanon.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir stressed at the cabinet vesterday that there had been no such American "proposal" - only ideas or suggestions that the Israeli side had summarily shot down.

Some Israeli officials were inclined to blame Habib personally for this unpalatable American suggestion, seen here as a wholesale departure from the basic principle of simultaneous Israeli-Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon. But Prime Minister Menachem

Begin was quoted as pointedly dissociating himself, in remarks at the cabinet, from Kol Yisrael radio reports that Jerusalem regarded Habib as an irredeemable failure as U.S. special envoy.

Nevertheless, Israeli anger and frustration at the Americans are barely concealed in some government circles. Indeed. sources close to Begin recently told The Jerusalem Post that the main reason for Begin's long months of public silence was his

substantive political speech, he would have to make a bitter and seathing attack on U.S. policy in the Middle East. Rather than pick a fight, these sources said,

Begin preferred to stay silent. The sources indicated that Begin regarded U.S. diplomacy over Lebanon during the winter and spring as a six-month saga of misguided

policy and missed opportunity.

The agreement that Secretary Shultz had wrapped up in a week of shuttling in May, they said, could have been attained a half year earlier (former defence minister Ariel Sharon negotiated a similar package with President Jemayel's envoys in December) - if Washington had not deliberately dallied in the vain hope that King Hussein of Jordan would agree to

peace talks. Washington fondly nurtured the notion of meshing the Lebanon settlement into a wider Middle East negotiation based on the Reagan

Indeed, according to this theory, the Reagan Plan itself, or at least its timing, was designed to rebut Arab accusations of American collusion with Israel in the Lebanon war. Begin, the sources recalled,

warned U.S. Defence Secretary (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Shultz pessimistic as he returns to Mideast Shultz has had a mission to the withdrawal of its troops from

By BARRY SCHWEID

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP). -Doubting he can gain a breakthrough, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz hurriedly made plans yesterday to fly to the Middle East to try to persuade Syria to withdraw its troops from Lebanon.

He acknowledged to reporters that despite the efforts of three American mediators already in the area, "we are struggling to make

Shultz said he did not see "any real prospect" of a breakthrough. But other U.S. officials said he was compelled to go because the Syrians the top American mediator.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Middle East in the back of his mind for some time. But his plans were being put together so hurriedly that on the eve of his departure U.S. officials were not certain if he would fly to Jeddah or to Taif, Saudi Arabia, tomorrow to see King Fahd. The other stops planned are

Lebanon, Syria and Israel, with Shultz's talk with President Hafez Assad in Damascus by far the most important of his meetings with Middle East leaders. "At this point we don't have a

reading on the Syrian situation and we very much want to get one,"

Syria has refused to negotiate a

the Middle East.

major shift in U.S. strategy. The plan until now was to send Draper and Richard Fairbanks,

So far, however, President Assad has remained flatly opposed to the withdrawal agreement Lebanon

McEnroe takes second Wimbledon singles title Jerusalem Post Staff

Bank investment in media

is fact of life, says Aridor

EGNDON. -- Second seed John McEnroe yesterday demolished unseeded New Zealander Chris Lewis, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2, to take his second Wimbledon singles tennis title.

· Appearing in his fourth successive Wimbledon final, the lefthanded American regained the title he lost last year to Jimmy Connors.

In a match lasting just 85 minutes, McEnroe proved too strong in every department for Lewis - the

men's final for 16 years. After the game McEnroe said he was proud to have won "the way I wanted to and the way people wanted me to."

residence for ambassador

Egyptian Ambassador Saad Mortada, who was recalled last and is supposed to come here for a brief farewell visit prior to his retirement. There have been reports in Cairo that Omar Siri, a senior official at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, is likely to be appointed as Mortada's successor.

that Egypt's ambassador in Ottawa. Tahsin Bashir, who was the late president Anwar Sadat's spokesman in the early Seventies, has turned down a suggestion that he serve as ambassador in Israel.

Aviv has been headed for the past nine months by its chargé d'affaires, Minister Mohammed Bassiony.

September, in the wake of the mas-(Full match report on Page 4)

By MARGERY GREENFELD Jerusalem Post Reporter

A 24-hour warning strike scheduled for tomorrow will seriously disrupt work in government hospitals. Health Ministry district health offices and the ministry's main office in Jerusalem. Fifteen thousand administrative and service workers plan to stay away Irom their jobs to protest against delays in the implementation of the Padeh Commission recommendations pairing the salaries and working conditions of ministry employees with those of their counterparts in the Histadrut's Kupat Holim Clalit.

Further disruptions are likely as the country's 900 X-ray technicians open a strike today, affecting all hospitals, neighbourhood clinics and other medical institutions, such as the Hadassah Medical Organiza-

The technicians will decide today

at a national meeting in Tel Aviv whether to extend their strike for "a few days" or to end it after 24 hours. union chairman Naim Ramati told The Jerusalem Post last night.

Health Ministry hospital workers to strike tomorrow

"This is an old dispute and has nothing to do with the doctors' agreement. We are still pressing for a reduction in our working hours, an increase in the number of job slots, and an improvement in safety procedures for technicians." he

Tomorrow's planned strike by the administrative and service workers will virtually paralyzę government hospitals, which will be staffed only by doctors and nurses. No admissions or discharges will be made, hospital laundries will be closed and only a minimal food service will be

District health offices and the ministry's main office will be closed to the public for the day. No tests

will be performed on food or water samples, and the institute of forensic medicine at Abu Kabir will work on only a "very limited basis."

Transportation will not be provided for public-health nurses who work at mother-and-child care stations (Tipat Halay) in rural settlements.

The Padeh commission was established in 1971 by then Health Ministry director general Dr. Baruch Padeh to investigate ways to redress the disparity in the salaries and benefits of the two groups. Its first set of recommendations, submitted in 1972, proposed pay increases in several areas, including telephone and car allowances, to bring ministry employees' wages up to the level of those paid by Kupat Holim Clalit for identical positions.

The commission has existed and

held meetings for over a decade, but

no real progress has been made on

implementing the recommended

reforms. This is mainly because of

objections by the Finance Ministry, a leader of the Health Ministry's staff committee told The Post last Our warning strike has nothing

to do with the doctors' strike. In fact, we waited until the doctors' strike was over before pressing our demands, to avoid placing an additional burden on the health-care system," he said. Meanwhile, a week after the

cabinet decided to take the disputed issues in the doctors' strike to an arbitration panel, the Israel Medical Association is still holding intensive discussions to choose its arbitrator. A final decision on the list of acceptable candidates is expected tomor-

"This is not an easy matter. It's not so simple to find a wellrespected public figure who is totally objective and not subject to pressure by the Treasury," one IMA leader said last night.

Begin told: stop outcry over 'desaparecidos'

say Baranes innocent By ROBERT ROSENBERG Jerusalem Post Reporter

Zamir raps those who

Anybody who says that Amos Baranes is innocent is attacking the integrity of the Israeli judicial system. Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir said yesterday.

In a statement issued by the Justice Ministry, Zamir said that recent reports describing Baranes' commutation of sentence as proof that the Acre man is innocent of the murder of Rahel Heller "harms the Israeli court system," He rejterated that Baranes' conviction for the murder still stands, adding that Buranes has the right to ask for a new trial but that the recently released convict has not yet done

Zamir said it was "unjustified and firresponsible" to describe Baranes as innocent as long as the conviction had not been quashed in a new

Justice Ministry sources have been expressing concern recently about attempts 'to compromise" the judicial system.

While they are critical, for example, of Jerusalem District Court Judge Dov Eitan's signature on a petition of the Yesh Gvul anti-Lebanon War movement, they are "deeply worried" about the subsequent threats made on Eitan's life.

Justice Ministry officials noted recently that there have been other political attacks on the judicial system - particularly in the wake of the Kahan Commission investigation of the massacre last year at the Sabra and Shatilla refugee camps in

"No matter what anybody may (Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

By DAVID LANDAU Post Diplomatic Correspondent

A leading South American rabbi has urged Prime Minister Menachem Begin to mute Israel's public intervention on behalf of Jewish desaparecidos (disappeared persons) in Argentina.

Rabbi Henry Sobel of Sao Paolo, Brazil, told the premier on Friday that for Israel to focus on the estimated 10 per cent of Jews among the 15,000 desaparecidos could be counter-productive and dangerous for Argentine and South American "Rather than solving a Jewish problem, this could create one," Sobel told Begin.

In an interview later with The Jerusalem Past, Sobel said he supported protests by Israel and by American Jewish organizations. However, he said, these should be

directed at the issue of the desaparecidos as a whole, couched in terms of universal human rights, and should not single out the Jewish component of the issue.

He said the vast majority of Argentine Jews did not regard the Jewish desaparecidos as a "Jewish problem" - that is, a problem of persecution of Jews as Jews. And most Argentine Jews did not wish Israel or American Jewish organizations to regard it as such.

Rabbi Sobel, European-born and U.S.-educated, is spiritual leader of the Congregação Israelita Paulista in Sao Paolo, a liberal congregation numbering 2,500 families. He visits Argentina more than a dozen times each year and travels extensively throughout South America.

"The truth is," he says, "the Jews (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Lewis: U.S. not stopping IDF redeployment

The rumour that the U.S. is keeping Israel from redeploying the Israel Defence Forces in Lebanon is absolutely false, Ambassador Samuel Lewis told The Jerusalem Past in an exclusive interview in the Fourth of July Supplement, distributed with today's issue.

Admitting that the U.S. is an interested party," Lewis said that the decision on an IDF move will be "based on Israeli considerations."

He added that he would like to see Israel regain the freedom of maneuver that it enjoyed 20 and 30 years ago. Israel's diplomatic dependence on the U.S. creates "an extra tension" and is "destabilizing" for both countries, the ambassador not mean they would remain there permanently. "We are assuming, on the basis of Syrian statements, that in one way

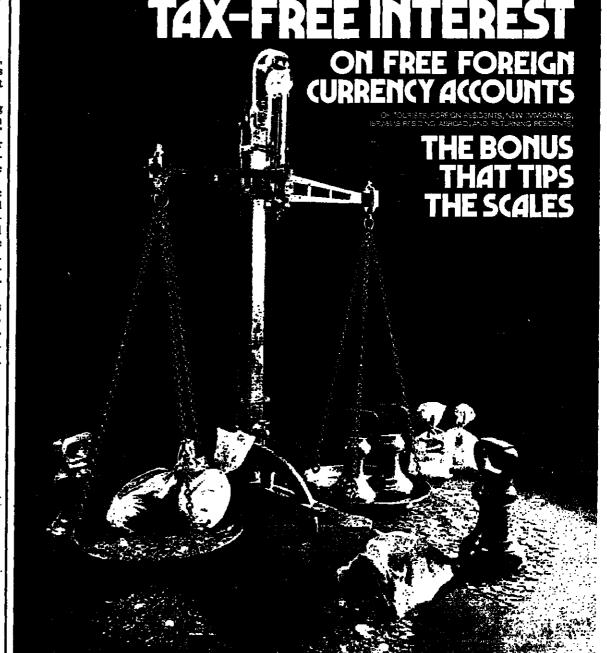
Lebanon, but Shultz said that did

or another they intend to leave Lebanon," Shultz said, "That's one thing they've always said and they've never contradicted that, The question is what are the circumstances under which they would leave Lebanon. They've never said they wouldn't leave."

Shultz said he did not intend to get caught up in "a shuttle-type operation," but other officials said

The mission, approved by President Ronald Reagan on Saturday at Shultz's recommendation, reflects a

Shultz to the scene only if the three American mediators, Habib, Morris working through Arab intermediaries, saw signs of Syrian flexibility.



DISCOUNT BA

SHULIZ (Continued from Page One)

worked out with Israel and, in a

speech broadcast on Damascus

radio last Wednesday, strongly at.

and get a direct reading," Shultz

of a four-nation Asian tour. "If I

can enhance the situation a little bit

U.S. administration was urging 📸

unconditional Israeli withdrawal

Still, a partial pullback has raised

concerns that the Arabs who sun

port the agreement might conclude

that it was giving way to an unof

On the positive side, Lebanesi.

President Amin Jemayel apparenti

is unruffled by Syria's vitriol

rhetoric. He is prepared to move his

army into whatever areas Israel

hard in the Middle East," he said

Even before Shultz set out fe

Pakistan, he consistently denied and change from his plans to fly

London tomorrow and then homi

to Washington on Wednesday. 1

vesterday that Shultz is tentative

Western diplomats had doubte

Shultz would visit Syria again un

there was a good chance the would result in progress of

Another diplomat, however,

the fact that Syrian press criticist

the possibility of a high-level shift i

Syrian thinking. "Word of a change

may not have filtered down to the

Shultz will face "increased Syria

threats to Syria will meet only with

editorial boards," he added.

due in Syria tomorrow.

withdrawal isstic. """

day.

It was reported from Damascil

Asia on June 23 he had left open 101 SC LLE possibility of a Middle East mission

But as he made his way through the gar Martill !

Philippines, Thailand, India and Reserver

ficial partition of Lebanon.

troops abandon.

Shultz denied last week that the

it probably will be worthwhite."...

told reporters as he neared the end

tacked the U.S. diplomatic moves.
"I think it's important moves sometimes, to gather information and get a direct madine." Shaha with the same set a direct madine."

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FRANKFURT	. 14	57	22	72	Clear
GENEV/		62	26	79	Clear
HELSINKI		-	21	70	Cleudy
HONG KONG	20	84	32	90	Clear
JOHANNESBURG		30	15	60	Clear
LISBON	18	55	20	68	Cloudy
LONDON	14	67	28	70	Clear
MADRID	15	50		83	Goody
MONTREAL	22	72	28	82	Cloudy
NEW YORK	23	74	34	92	Cloudy
OSLO		45	15	58	Cloudy
PARIS	12	54	25	77	Clear
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TORONTO	20	69	28	84	Cloudy
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THE WEATHER

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	Yesterday's Hamidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's
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Afula	44	19-29	28
Shomron	40	18-27	26
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B-G Airport	50	20-28	27
Jeneho	4ì	1933	32
Cita	65	21-27	27
Beershebu	34	17—30	- 29
Lilat	18	2336	36

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Thirty-two Zalman Shazar Fund grants were awarded yesterday in a ceremony at Beit Hanassi, in the presence of President Chaim Herzog, to outstanding students who had worked as volunteers in various Histadrut-sponsored social and community programmes. Twentythree of the grants were awarded to students of Sephardi backgrounds, five to students of American and European origin and four to Israeli

Hebrew Union College, the Reform movement's Jerusalem institution of higher education, on Saturday night awarded Hebrew University Professor Natan Rotenstreich an honorary

The Richard Colbert Lester Memorial sports field was dedicated yesterday in a ceremony held at Na'amat's Ayanot agricultural high school in the presence of the donor, Mrs. Naomi Lester 'Na'amat secretary-general Masha Lubelsky, friends and relatives of the donor. staff and students of Ayanot.

Mr. Yoav Nizan will continue his talk on "India" at the weekly meeting of Jerusalem West Rotary at 7:00 tonight at the King David

The Organization Dept. of the WZO announces the opening of the Third Faye Schenk Memorial In-Service Training Programme for senior professionals in Zionist organizations and greets the participants: David Black, ZOA, N.Y.: Len Fink, American Zionist Federation, N.Y.; Vivian Goldstein, API, N.Y.; Jon Labashin, Bnai Zion, N.Y.: Pearl Lipshut. Australian Zionist Federation; Aileen Novick, Pioneer Women/-Na'amat, N.Y. and Micky Sherker, Canadian Zionist Federation:

ISRAEL CORP.

(Continued from Page One) by the issue of stock, Treasury approval is required.

The three banks agreed to sell Clal their combined 54 per cent share of Israel Corporation's equity last week, and the deal received the tacit approval of the Finance Ministry. However, when the matter came up for approval last Friday. Aridor decided to postpone his decision "indefinitely."

Together with Baron Edmond de Rothschild, Discount holds 17 per cent of the Israel Corporation, Hapoalim holds 20 per cent and Mizrahi holds 17 per cent. .

Cial sources said yesterday that they would discuss at today's meeting ways to convince Aridor to change his mind, including an ap-plication to the High Court of

PLO

(Continued from Page One)

meeting with Abdul-Halim Khaddam, Syria's foreign minister and deputy premier. PLO sources said efforts were also underway to arrange a meeting with Nimr Saleh, also known as Abu Saleh, one of the principal leaders of the revolt against Arafat's leadership.

In Tunis, meanwhile, a close aide to Arafat was quoted as saying vesterday that Syrian president Hafez Assad has demanded that the PLO leader apologize publicly for accusations that Syria is behind the rebellion in Fatah ranks and that the PLO leadership implement the demands of the mutineers.

BUSH. - U.S. Vice President George Bush arrived for a two-day official visit in Denmark that is expected to include a major foreign policy speech today, American Independence Day.

HOME NEWS

'Limited' dig begins today in Area G

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Archeologists begin probing Solomonic and Davidic Jerusalem today after a permit was issued yesterday for a "limited" dig in the City of David's controversial Area

Under an agreement reached between the Education and Culture Ministry and archeologist Yigal Shilo, the dig's director, the excavations will be confined on the east by a row of stakes laid down last year along a line marking the border of an ancient Jewish cemetery, according to leaders of the Haredi community. The line was drawn on the basis of a 10-year-old aerial photo showing a pedestrian track purportedly delineating the cemetery's border.

The permit was described as "limited" by an aide to Education

Hammer, who said in an interviewthat the dig was also to be held in strict bounds on the northern side. Hammer said the ministry had consulted with rabbinical authorities before authorizing its Antiquities Department to issue the permit,

Shilo told The Jerusalem Post last night that the dig this year will be in the same boundaries as last year's excavation in Area G. He said he had not asked for an extension of the boundary this year so that the limitations written into the permit did not actually inhibit his work. He said the agreement made it clear that the area is to be restored as part of the archeological park to be developed in the City of David.

Excavations in other sections of the City of David got underway two weeks ago. The dig is to continue until mid-August. This is the sixth

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH and Culture Minister Zevulun, consecutive year that excavations are being carried out in the City of David, the original site of Jerusale m.

> Robert Rosenberg adds: Unsigned wall posters in Mea

She'arim call for a mass demonstration and civil disobedience against Mea She'arim activists in the ex-

treme wings of the Eda Haredit reportedly have long sought a confrontation with the police that would result in a mass arrest. Photographs taken at violent demonstrations in which the police make arrests in the Haredi community are often used in fundraising brochures distributed

A senior police officer emphasized that police would take "all necessary steps" to protect the licensed dig.



Jerusalem school pupils collecting outside the Employment Bureau yesterday in search of jobs for their summer vacation.

NRP would like its own deputy agriculture minister

Jerusalem Post Reporter The National Religious Party

wants to have a deputy minister of agriculture. This emerged in the cabinet vesterday when the appointment of the two existing deputy Ministers of Agriculture, Pessah Grupper and Michael Dekel, was reconfirmed.

The reconfirmation became necessary because Grupper and Dekel were appointed as deputies to the late Agriculture Minister Simha Ehrlich, and their terms lapsed, strictly speaking, with Ehrlich's death. Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who is acting agriculture minister, asked for the two to be reappointed as his deputies.

During the very brief discussion in the cabinet on the reappoint-

ment, Interior Minister Yosef Burg said that he assumed the imminent appointment of a permanent agriculture minister would leave only one deputy minister. (Pessah Grupper is expected to become the minister, since the Liberal wing of the Likud to which he belongs has the right to that cabinet portfolio.) Burg said that the NRP is respon-

sible for more than 100 farming villages, including kibbutzim and moshavim, and hence it was high time that a farmer-Knesset Member from the NRP, Eliezer Avtabi, be given a post of importance for a farming sector that had never had such representation.

At a time of continuing tension inside the NRP, Burg's proposal is expected to have the effect of drawing Avtabi closer to Burg's Lamisneh wing of the party.



This dead sea turtle washed up on Zikim Beach near Ashkelon on Fri-

SYRIANS WOULD TALK

(Continued from Page One) Caspar Weinberger on August 31

that the Reagan Plan would be stillborn, that it gave the PLO what amounted to a veto over peace negotiations. "But it took them half a year to learn, the hard way, that he was right." By the time King Hussein's refusal

roused the U.S. from its reverie, the sources continued, the Soviets had ensconced themselves more deeply in Syria, and the Syrians, with their army and air force refurbished, were much less amenable to the idea of a negotiated withdrawal from Lebanon.

On a more current note, there is also resentment in Jerusalem at Washington's distinct lack of enthusiasm over Israel's plans for a "redeployment" of the IDF southwards in Lebanon. Government officials stress that Israel will act according to its security interests as it perceives them - even if the U.S. does not endorse this perception.

Primary among these perceived interests are the protection of IDF soldiers from terrorist attacks, the need to disengage from the policing role in the Shoul mountains, and the need to reduce the IDF deployment in Lebanon and resume regular

training activities inside Israel. Cabinet sources maintained yesterday, however, that American opposition to the projected redeployment" was in fact being exaggerated by the news media here and in Washington. The cabinet

sources believed that the U.S. was

resigned to Israel's intention to redeploy. They said "coordination" was proceeding "not on whether to redeploy, but on how and where,"

Begin told the cabinet yesterday that he was arranging a consultation between ministers and IDF generals later this week on the various alternatives for a new line in Lebanon. (There will be no movement on the ground, however, before the prime minister's talks with Reagan in Washington July 27.)

The cabinet sources noted that the incidence of attacks on IDF units in Lebanon had abated of late thanks, they said, to measures taken by the IDF, and also to "luck." This meant, in political terms, that the pressures on the government to make the redeployment had eased, and the various options could be carefully considered.

They predicted, though, that eventually Begin and his top ministers would decide on a phased pullback to the River Awali line. This, they said, would represent the 45-kilometre "national consensus line," and it ought therefore to be supported by the Labour opposi-

They said the new line would enable the IDF to maintain more effective control of traffic passing to South Lebanon from the north, (They did not say whether barbedwire fences were contemplated along the new line of deployment.) This would help further reduce terror attacks on the remaining IDF units in Lebanon, the sources hoped.

'Faithful' petition court for Temple Mount prayer

Jerusalem Post Staff

The Faithful of the Temple Mount group yesterday applied to the High Court of Justice for an order nist calling on Jerusalem police commander Tat-Nitzav Rahamim Comfort to show why he should not permit them and other Jews to pray freely beside the Moghrabi Gate of the Temple Mount.

The application was filed after an- to the gate to 15.

earlier request for rights to pray on the Temple Mount itself was rejected by the court.

The application said that the restrictions placed by police on Jewish prayer at the Moghrabi Gate constitute an abasement of the Jewish people.

A movement spokesman said the police have been limiting the number of Jewish worshippers next

IDF: Kahane won't serve on West Bank

Jerusalem Post Staff

The Israel Defence Forces spokesman declared last night that There is no danger that (Rabbi Meir) Kahane will serve in the West Bank" during Kahane's period of reserve service, dut to start tomor-

The spokesman's statement came after Kahane, head of the Kach movement, sent a telegram to Defence Minister Moshe Arens saying that he will "react with maximum force against any Arab act that threatens me with bodily harm" during his reserve service.

Terrorists fire at IDF roadblock

Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULLA. - Terrorists fired at an Israel Defence Forces roadblock near Kafr Shima, south of Beirut, yesterday morning from a parked car. Soldiers at the post fired back. No one was hit.

At the Ein Hilwe refugee camp near Sidon, a bomb weighing 10 kilograms was discovered inside a water jerrycan. IDF sappers safely dismantled the device.

Eighteen members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee yesterday visited Southern Lebanon, Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Moshe Levy and OC Northern Command Aluf Amir Drori briefed them on the situation. They visited the UNIFIL zone, Aley, Bham-doun, Beirut and the Bekaa valley.

Several hundred old-timers, who work occasionally as volunteers at IDF bases in the North, will visit Lebanon today. They will meet Major Sa'ad Haddad and visit the

Iraqi foreign minister visits Egypt

CAIRO (AP). — Iraq's Foreign Minister arrived in Cairo yesterday on the first public visit by a top Iraqi official here since most Arab states voted to boycott Egypt for making peace with Israel.

Tarek Aziz was greeted by his Egyptian counterpart, Kamal Hassan Ali. The two ministers immediately headed for Alexandria for a meeting with Egyptian President: Hosni : Mubarak: f : - - - ...

"It's not important to look at the shape of relations. It is important to look at the substance. Relations are good now," Aziz told reporters at Cairo International Airport.

Aziz said he was carrying a message from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein to Mubarak. He did not disclose its contents. When asked whether he would discuss military cooperation with Mubarak, Aziz said all matters would be discussed.

IDF to help set up youth camps in Lebanon

METULLA (Itim). - The Israel Defence Forces will help set up summer camps for children in Southern Lebanon this summer, especially in the area controlled by Major Sa'ad Haddad. The IDF intends to help with instructors but not financially, as it did in past

Many Southern Lebanese youngsters will visit the Galilee Panhandle, kibbutzim in the area and Haifa and Tel Aviv this summer. They will meet their Israeli contemporaries during their visits:

WIZO. - WIZO entered the computer age yesterday when its Rishon Lezion branch opened its first 30hour course to acquaint members with using a computer. Similar courses will open in Ramat Aviv and in Petah Tikva in the coming days.

3 killed, 14 injured in weekend road accidents

Three persons were killed and 12 were hurt in road accidents around the country over the weekend.

On Friday, Levi Ofer, 18, an Israel Defence Forces private from Moshav Revaha, was fatally injured when the car in which he had been given a ride overturned on the old Sharon highway. He died on the way to hospital. The driver of the car, who was slightly injured, was held for questioning.

Early yesterday, a 25-year-old resident of Ramle was killed and two other persons were seriously injured when their car overturned on the Ramle-Beit Dagan road.

Sameh Nezzal, a four-year-old girl from the village of Kabatiya in the Jenin district, was killed when

struck by a lorry vesterday. The driver was arrested. In four other accidents in the

Sharon area, a total of 11 persons were hurt, three of them seriously. The twisted remains of a car damaged in a road accident will go on a tour of Haifa's downtown,

Hadar and Central Carmel quarters later this month as part of a roadsafety drive by the municipality. Other car-crash wrecks will be on display at centres in Bat Galim, Derech Bar-Yehuda and the car park of the sports auditorium in

The municipal spokesman said the aim of the exhibits is to show drivers and pedestrians the consequences of carelessness on the

Histadrut delaying demand for new wage increases

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - The Histadrut's top forum, the central committee, yesterday decided to delay presentation of demands for wage increases following the raises promised to the doctors.

Several trade unionists demanded the increases after learning that the doctors were promised an average raise of 60 per cent. The framework agreement the Histadrut signed several months ago provided for a: 22 per cent increase. However, summarizing eyesteres

day's central committee meeting, Secretary-General Yeroham Meshel said the labour federation will wait until an arbitrator decidesthe outstanding issues with the doctors such as over how many years the doctors will get the promised

and responsible" conduct during the four-month doctors' strike, when the unionists said they would reasonable" raises.

will they succeed. "We shouldn't think each one is on his own grabbing as much as he can," the secretary-general warned. Most trade unionists, including

some who had already sounded war trumpets, seemed to go along with this policy. Mordechai Gani, of the Union of Graduates in Social Sciences and Humanities, said that he will wait for the arbitration

"Israel's name did come up," he said. "Nobody else would do that."

suspected of seeking the capability to set off a nuclear blast. It is said to

have a plant at Kahuta, near

Islamabad, to produce highly

tention of conducting an atomic ex-

HIJACKING. — Two Cuban

refugees were arrested by the

Havana police Saturday after hi-

jacking a U.S. airliner to Cuba -

the fifth such seizure in nine weeks.

The Pan American World Airways

Boeing 727, on an internal Florida

flight with 55 passengers and six

crew, later flew back to Miami.

But Zia said Pakistan had no in-

enriched plutonium.

plosion.

Pakistan has been widely

Guard on Pakistan's N-reactor stepped up

ISLAMABAD (Reuter) - President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq said vesterday that Pakistan had taken precautions to guard its nuclear facilities after receiving information that an attack might be made on

He said the name of Israel "did come up" in connection with a possible attack such as Israel carried out on an Iraqi nuclear reactor in

"There has been categorical in-

formation there were countries who were suspicious, very apprehensive of Pakistan's nuclear programme and had thought of taking an action similar to one that Israel took in Iraq," he said.

He said Pakistan had responded

In Loving Memory The 20th Yahrzeit of my beloved father

YAAKOV KALMAN 577

who died at the age of 66.

Son — Dr. Shlomo Mechel Kalman and family

On the 30th day after the passing of our beloved

LENI MITTWOCH

We will meet at her grave to unveil her tombstone on Wednesday, July 6, 1983, at 5 p.m. at the Kfar Samir Cemetery, Haifa. Our sincere appreciation to our condolers.

The Family

Shultz rejected a suggestion the the situation for the U.S. h become desperate. "All recognithat everything comes slow a

In a clear attempt to gain time, Meshel praised "most" union secretaries for their "reasonable

not press for more money if the poorly paid doctors won In a call for unity among the 15 Histadrut-affiliated unions, Meshel said that only by sticking together

by gearing up its defence installa-

Zia, speaking to reporters who accompanied U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to Pakistan, said Pakistan took seriously a report published in the London Observer newspaper last January that Israel and India planned to take out Pakistan's nuclear facilities. But he said India was not involved.

our father, grandfather and brother Dr. MAX STEIGBUEGEL 5-7

Deeply mourned by

Wife: Lotte

Sons: Dr. Daniel Shouval and Family Dr. Micha Steigbuegel and

Sister: Lilly Herbstman and Family, Dijot

each month.

Haifa, 60/a Horeb Street

The funeral will take place today, Monday, July 4, 1983 at 11.00 a.m. at Kfar Samir.

> To our manager Prof. P. Vardi

We share your deep grief on the passing of votal

Mother 5-1

Barzilai Medical Centre Management and 8

The unveiling of the tombstone of

Rabbi CHARLES B. CHAVEL

of Jerusalem, will take place on Thursday, July 7, 1983 at 9 am, Hahaim Cemetery at Belt Shemesh. A bus will leave from Arzei Habirs, Bldg. 48 at 8 a.m.

continued unabated did not rule of 📑

.. ..

S 11 19 1 determination" - backed up by Soviet Union — to reject the The legal withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon when he visits the Middle East. Damascus radio said veste

Mestra says c "Washington's attempts to brea" the Arab ranks, find new agents Pag Reporter mobilize all the forces of trease and exert pressure and direct

increased Syrian determination 10.5 the radio said in a commentary. Costing 99.19K. 0.00 EXODUS. — Only 102 Jews wer permitted to leave the Soviet Unio 4 11 14 1

last month, bringing the total for the first six months of this year to 63 That number is less than half of the mens total of emigrants during the sand prints period last year. During the peak bridge year of emigration in 1979, and Reporter average of 4,000 Jews left the USS

4.50 there ag In great sorrow, we announce the death of my dear husband,

inc tox 150 1855 B table 5 100

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EDF training courses improved

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT Post Defence Reporter

TEC AVIV. - The Israel Defence Forces have been training less than previously, because soldiers have been busy in Lebanon, according to the outgoing head of the IDF training branch. Aluf Uri Simhoni. But a new training programme will reduce the time needed to prepare recruits.

Sinhoni told military correspondents that training bases had been empty part of the time since Operation Peace for Galilee but he did not reveal by how much the training programmes had been curtailed. He maintained that the drop in fatal training accidents was due to the fact that units have been training less,

To compensate for this fall-off in training, the IDF has been sending by to the field mobile units with highly sophisticated training aids. Trucks with such devices are now in Tel Aviv for the IDF exhibition to open on Thursday.

Simhoni, who is leaving for Washington tomorrow to take up his post as military attache, said the IDF.was revamping its entire train-

Jerusalem Post Reporter

the joint Civil Guard patrols in-

A Civil Guard base was opened in

reconciliation meeting in City Hall

group did not show up last night for

tended to restore peace between the

non-religious and ultra-Orthodox

residents of Jerusalem's Mekor

the neighbourhood yesterday after a

between the contending groups of the neighbourhood. The meeting

112's was held three days after a second

tear-gas grenade was thrown at the

home of the Belzer Rebbe, Rabbi

Baruch and tension in the

"theighbourhood rose to what one

resident called "unprecedented"

By LIORA MORIEL

Jerusalem Post Reporter

EERSHEBA. — The five families

. Ir Ovot in the Arava, have

cently become followers of the

... They say they are no longer

ionists and are rumoured to have

... urned the Israeli flag to make their

rganization, which has:70 settle-...

ients around Israel, said that these

rganization's help "like everyone

Five houses will soon be built.

he ir Ovot settlers are living in

At the same time, a new settle-

nent will be established nearby us-

ng tiny Ir Ovot's options for more

and water quotas. The area is otentially cultivable and has a

.: Jerusalem Post Reporter

Afra. - The chairman of the

iaifa Symphony Orchestra Trust,

echaria Drucker, accused the

unicipality yesterday of failing to

ilfil its obligations and financial

nanced by the municipality and

16 Education and Culture

ommitments to the orchestra.

He said the orchestra is jointly

· Jerusalem Post Reporter

'EL AVIV. - Another stage in the

.yallon highway project was com-

leted yesterday with the opening of

18 La Guardia Street bridge to

The 100-metre-long bridge took

filion. It is one of 12 bridges that

ross the highway, which will even-

ally allow north-south traffic to

The Ayalon project, begun in

months to build and cost IS80

Tel Aviv opens

wo-way traffic.

ypass Tel Aviv.

mport & Service

RATFON IMPORT LTD

. a Guardia bridge

imilies will continue to get the

Yissachar Dov Rokeah, in Mekor

Baruch neighbourhood.

neights.

atmar Rebbe.

aravans.

Members of the Belz Hassidic

ing programme to make courses easier to cope with. However, training will not be safer, and compared with the programmes of other armies the IDF's will continue to be the most dangerous. Trainers want to simulate real war situations as closely as possible, he explained.

Simhoni said that the IDF learns from accidents. Following one fatal incident it dropped a certain requirement for trainees. Details of that incident cannot be revealed.

The new training programme was devised with the help of Yehonatan Smilanski, psychology and education expert at the Hebrew Univer-

The programme was first introduced in a basic-training course. Some three months ago the General Staff decided to extend the programme to all basic-training

Eventually, other programmes will be amended. The goal is to institute the change throughout the IDF by 1985, reporters were told.

The teams preparing the programme decided what the

Leaders of Tzelem (Youth for

Mekor Baruch) and members of the

Beiz community, who comprise

most of the area's ultra-Orthodox

residents, took part in the meeting

with Jerusalem police chief Tat-Nitzav Rahamim Comfort and

Both non-religious and Orthodox

residents spoke of their desire to

restore peace to the small

neighbourhood near the centre of

During the meeting Uri Amedi,

chairman of the secular community

centre said a Civil Guard base was

to be opened in the neighbourhood

yesterday evening. Members of

both camps, he said, were to patrol

the streets with a walkie-talkie but

no arms, and inform the police of

The settlers, Wolf said, did not

Ir Ovot was set up in 1966 by a

small group of American im-migrants including non-Jews led by

Simha Perlmutter. After many

problems with the authorities, be-

cause Perimutter declared himself to believe in Jesus while observing

certain Orthodox Jewish practices, the group finally received official

Later, water was found at the site.

As Ir Ovot became more

Orthodox, culminating in a mass

conversion to Judaism by then

Ashkenazi chief rabbi Shiomo

Goren in April 1982, many of its

members left. Out of 65 in July

Ministry. The ministry had paid its

share in full, but the municipality

still owes about IS2.8 million. As a

result, the orchestra finished the

1982/83 fiscal year with a deficit for

Drucker also complained about the municipality's higher charges

for the auditorium in Central

Carmel. The orchestra paid

1\$24,500 to hire the building for a

mornings rehearsal and IS67,000 to

stage an evening performance. "I

think these prices in general are

very high, particularly when you

Drucker said the orchestra's

budget for the coming year 1983/84

was 1S47 million - an increase of

[S30 million over the previous year.

The bulk of the money will again

come from the Education and

Culture Ministry and the

municipality, with the orchestra

paying 30 per cent of the costs. He

said the orchestra's contribution

consider the auditorium is never

used in the mornings," he said.

that amount.

1982, only about a dozen remain.

Its high mineral content, the settler

recognition three years ago.

say, has healing powers.

always know how to exploit this

potential, and many left over the

deputy mayor Yosef Gadish.

Jerusale m.

any disturbances.

tourism potential.

'r Ovot settlers join Satmar

laifa orchestra says city reneging on funds

Belz men fail to join Civil Guard patrol

trainee had to know, dropped unnecessary material and added new subjects. They also decided trainees must practise the material they have learned at the end of each chapter rather than the end of the course. Thus, when trainees reached the final stage they did not find themselves trying during their first time in the field to apply all they had learned.

The results in one course had shown that the programme could be shortened from 15 weeks to 11 and that soldiers with poor marks fared better, since they had more opporunities to rehearse.

In some ways life will be easier for new recruits: volunteers for reconnaissance units, navalcommando or similar tough units will undergo only one admissions test. If they are rejected their files will be transferred to another unit. Thus, if they cannot reach a crack unit they will — it is hoped — not feel dejected when they reach a regular combat unit.

The IDF decided also not to over-exert new recruits because results are better if exercises are gradually intensified.

But the Belz Hassidim did not

turn up at the community centre at

8 p.m. yesterday to join the Civil

Guard. Yisrael Eichler, a

spokesman for the Belz community,

said yesterday: "We showed our

good will by not reacting to the

grenade attacks on our rabbi. It's

The man police suspect of throw-

ing the tear-gas grenade last week at

the home of the Belz Rebbe is a Sat-

mar resident of New York with a

history of violence, police sources

said yesterday. They added that the

suspect left the country for the U.S.

Police sources said that they are

'90 per cent certain" that both tear

gas grenades in Mekor Baruch were

the day after the incident.

thrown by Satmar Hassidim.

2nd Reform kibbutz

inaugurated in Arava

EILAT (Itin). - Kibbutz Lotan was

inaugurated yesterday in the Arava,

near the Mitzpe Rimon-Arava road

This eighth Arava kibbutz, about

55 kilometres north of Eilat, was es-

tablished by Reform Movement

Kibbutz Lotan has some 50

members, equally divided between

the sexes. Its ,280 dunams will be

used for growing cucumbers;

tomatoes, unionarand melons......

More classical music

on First Programme

Jerusalem Post Reporter

broadcasting a two-hour classical

music concert on its First Program-

me on the AM band from 7:30 to

9:30 a.m. This follows complaints

from listeners who cannot hear Kol

Hamusica because they do not have

A second AM-radio classical

music concert can be heard every

day on the First Programme after

Go-ahead for park near

Hadera power station

HADERA (Itim). - The Finance

Ministry yesterday authorized the

allocation of IS600 million for the

establishment of a park near the

power station here. The park is meant to compensate residents of

the area for ecological damage done

cover some 750 dunams, was con-

ceived by the director-general of

the Interior Ministry and the

chairman of the National Council

for Planning and Construction. The

park is expected to be ready in three

Judges appointed in TA

Jerusalem Post Staff

has appointed Hanna Evnor presi-

dent of the Tel Aviv District Court.

Judges Shmuel Kwart, Avraham

Halima, Mordechai Ben-Dror and

Eliyahu Vinograd were appointed

Former court president Binyamin

Cohen and judges Yitzhak Shilo and

Haim Dvorin have retired.

Netanya cracks down

on unlicensed vendors

NETANYA. - The police, backed

up by the Civil Guard, plan to remove all vendors from the local

open market by this evening. Of

some 350 vendors, only 150 have

been allocated stalis in the market.

The 150 vendors must pay the

municipality a IS13,000 annual

licence fee by this morning in order

Captive vulture hatches

RAMAT GAN (Itim), — A vulture

chick was hatched yesterday at the the Ramat Gan Zoological Centre,

the first such hatching at the zoo.

Vulture breeding in captivity is ex-

tremely rare, with only four chicks

reported hatched last year in the

The country's vulture population

has been declining in recent years,

apparently due to the birds' con-

sumption of poisoned carrion.

to take possession of their stalls.

relieving presidents.

Justice Minister Moshe Nissim

The idea for the park, which will

the 4 p.m. news bulletin.

FM receivers.

by the station.

Kol Yisrael yesterday began

crossroads.

Jews from the U.S.

the police's job to keep the peace."

Robert Rosenberg adds:



President Chaim Herzog lays a wreath yesterday at Yad Vashem. In the background (left) is Yad Vashem Council chairman Gideon

President finds personal links in Yad Vashem visit

By JUDY SIEGEL Jerusalem Post Reporter

His two-hour tour of Jerusalem's Yad Vashem yesterday was a personal one for President Chaim Herzog. He was reminded by photographs of his participation in the liberation of Bergen-Belsen, and he found documents attesting to the death of a cousin in the Holocaust.

The president was accompanied by Dr. Yitzhak Arad and Gideon Hausner of the memorial authority. At the Hall of Names, where the names of three million of the six million Jewish victims of the Holocaust are catalogued, Herzog asked for testimony documenting the death of his cousin, Anna Helene Goldberg, a native of Paris, who died in a concentration camp

Having last been to Yad Vashem two years ago, the president yesterday had his first look at the recently opened Holocaust art wing, where works created by victims in the camps and by survivors who recalled the horrors are exhibited. At the end of his visit, Herzog

said it is "mandatory" for every Jew to see Yad Vashem, because it helps "put our lives and problems in the proper perspective." In addition, he said, a visit to Yad Vashem "helps us appreciate the country better and learn the importance of protecting the country against internal divisions and not only against external As tourists looked on, Herzog

rekindled the memorial flame in the Hall of Remembrance and a cantor

at the age of 22. The file was quickly recited a memorial prayer.

Video card games to play their last hands

The police will soon close videogame parlours that feature card games, following yesterday's rejection by the High Court of Justice of a petition filed by 13 video-parlour operators in Haifa and the north. The petitioners had asked the court to forbid the police to interfere with their "freedom of business."

Justice Meir Shamgar, relieving president of the court, and Justices Menahem Elon and Hanna Evnor announced that they would give their reasoned judgements at a later. date. However, the justices strongly criticized the petitioners for concealing such information as the fact that Il of them did not have

1S260,000 in costs (IS20,000 each). Justice Shamgar told the petitioners that if he had not discovered that so many of them were operating without licences, he might have awarded them an injunction against the police to permit them to stay ореп

The petition arose after Haifa police told the businessmen to remove the card games from their premises. The operators argued that the card games were imported legally and do not represent-gambling since each player plays only against himself for points, with no money changing hands. The petitioners also complained that the police action "harmed the principle of fre

The court fined the petitioners commerce." (Itim) Thousands at reunion at Haifa technical school

Jerusalem Post Reporter HAIFA. - Thousands of former pupils returned to the Bosmat Junior Technical College in the Hadar quarter yesterday to,

celebrate its jubilee. They heard headmaster Aryeh Gur describe the trials and successes of the college since it was established by the Technion in 1933. as the country's first trade school. During the War of Independence,

By DAVID RUDGE

the college served as a secret base for manufacturing arms and am-munition and testing new weapons.

The college has two sites, in Hadar and on the Technion campus near Neve Sha'anan. Today's students have a wide range of technical subjects to choose from: electronics, computers, civil engineering and chemistry.

The reunion was followed by a large outdoor ceremony at Haifa's Memorial Park last night.

Lawyers urge IDF to name jurist as top judge

TEL AVIV (Itim). - The central committee of the Bar Association has decided to urge the government to appoint a jurist as president of the Israel Defence Forces' court of appeals and to discontinue the 'tradition" of appointing a nonlegal officer to the post.

chairman David Liba'i, was taken in view of the impending departure from the post of Aluf Haim Nadel.

The defence and justice ministers are reportedly considering Nadel's

The association's decision, said

replacement. The Bar Association's decision is in line with the recommendations several years ago of a committee

headed by Supreme Court Justice Meir Shamgar. "It is absurd," said Professor Lin Liba'i, "that the IDF understands that a doctor must stand at the head of the medical corps, an engineer at the head of the engineers, a pilot at the head of the air force and only at the head of the judicial system believes it is better to have a non-

DISAPPEARED PERSONS

professional."

(Continued from Page One) are doing well in Argentina and Brazil, Many of them have 'made it' professionally or economically. There is full religious and cultural

freedom." "The fact is that Latin American Jews have...learned to coexist with dictatorships, even those with anti-Semitic overtones. And they don't

want to be 'rescued'.' "This is not to say that Latin America is a bed of roses for Jews. Anti-Semitism in Argentina is very real, and Jews are often singled out for special torture by the military government. However, to suggest that the reign of terror is essentially anti-Semitic can only compromise

the already precarious conditions of Argentine Jewry." So far, Sobel added, Israel's efforts had not embarrassed or prejudiced the Jews in Argentina: "But if it is carried further, it could put Argentine Jewry in a very uncom-

fortable position." He said Begin had listened to him attentively for close to an hour both on this issue and on his contention that Israel gave insufficient thought and attention to Brazil, the growing superpower of the continent. Begin said he would confer with Shamir on the Israeli approach

to Argentina. Highly placed Israeli sources have told The Post; meanwhile, that the views and perceptions of Argentine Jewish leaders - which were basically as Rabbi Sobel described

them — did influence Israel in deciding on how to handle the

desaparecidos issue, Said one key source; "If the Jews were to call on us to shout - we would shout. Our arms-sales relations with Argentina would not stop us. But the Jewish community there do not want us to shout. It is easy enough for us here to condemn them, as Knesset Member Tsaban seemed to do. But we are not in their shoes." (Knesset Members Yair Tsaban of Mapam, Geula Cohen of Tehiya, and Liberal Dror Zaigerman criticized the government last week for not interceding loudly and forcefully enough with

the Argentine government.) At the same time, the source insisted, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir had acted as vigorously as diplomatic practice and prudence permitted on behalf of the Jewish desaparecidos — more vigorously than any of his predecessors at the Foreign Ministry, Labour or Likud (the abductions began in 1976), and more vigorously than almost any other country whose own nationals were among those kidnapped and presumed murdered.

Regarding the arms-sales relationship, which is often cited by critics of the government in this connection, the highly placed source noted that "other countries are queueing up" to sell arms to Buenos Aires. If Israel ceased selling, its place would quickly be taken by other countries.

2nd Arab bus in week burned in Hebron area

Jerusalem Post Reporter

For the second time in less than a week an Arab-owned bus was set alight and destroyed in the Hebron area soon after attacks on Israeli Late Saturday night, a bus parked

in the centre of Hebron near an area sealed off by the Israel Defence Forces following a grenade attack on a military vehicle on Friday evening was destroyed by fire.

Police later found empty gasoline cans and rags near the scene, and have no doubt that the fire was the result of arson.

However, they are also considering the possibility of ordinary criminal rather than a political motivation for the attack since some spare parts apparently were removed from the bus before it was set alight.

Last Thursday, another Arab-

refugee camp of Al Arub on the main Hebron-Jerusalem road. This followed an earlier stone-throwing attack on an Egged bus in which

two women were slightly injured. After that attack people identifying themselves as residents of the Jewish suburb of Kiryat Arba outside Hebron said that they were

responsible for the arson. In Saturday night's incident, the same people did not claim responsibility for the attack. But they were the first sources for the Kol Yisrael radio report vesterday morning, and they stressed the proximity of the attack on the military vehicle and the burning of the bus.

The leaders of Kiryat Arba said yesterday that some 60 electric pylons set up by the Hebron municipality near the Jewish settlement were illegal, and that all the settlement's complaints to the military government on this score have been unavailing.



The Arab bus which was burned last night in Hebron, about 300 metres from where an explosive charge was thrown at an Israel Defence Forces (Gershon Elinson, Zoom 77).

Zorea doesn't want to be areas coordinator

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Aluf (res.) Meir Zorea, who reportedly was being considered as the next coordinator of activities in the administered territories, said yesterday he did not want the job.

Zorea told Defence Minister Moshe Arens he wanted to continue being the defence establishment's comptroller, the minister's news media adviser said.

various former military personnel for the post. Among those he has met are a former coordinator Aluf (res.) Rafael Vardi; former director of military intelligence Aluf Yehoshua Saguy, and Tat-Aluf (res.) Binyamin Ben-Eliezer, the former military governor of Judea and Samaria. The incumbent coordinator is Tat-Aluf (res.) Rehavia

Arens has been considering

New guideline prices given for dental work VAT) range from: IS325 to IS630 for

Jerusalem Post Staff

The Israel Dental Association, with the approval of the Health Ministry, has issued an updated list of "recommended" prices for dental care. The prices, effective June 30, are not binding on dentists, but represent what the association feels are the "acceptable and reasonable fees charged by most dentists and dental clinics.

Some of the new fees (including

.a checkup; IS78 to IS120 for a single X-ray; 540 to 1,150 for a regular filling: 370 to 1,000 for an extraction; 870 to 3.400 for root-canal work: 5,000 to 10,000 for a crown,

CLINICS. — Medical services for

the Beduin in northern Israel will be improved soon with the building of five new Kupat Holim Clalit clinics at a cost of IS6 million.

ZAMIR

(Continued from Page One) think about the political system in this country, nobody can doubt that we have an independent judicial system that has integrity. When, questions are raised about the integrity of the judicial system, it's the same as raising questions about the democratic system in the country. And that is very, very dangerous,' said one senior ministry source.

in a development related to Baranes' claims of innocence, the ministry yesterday denied that Deputy Attorney-General Yehudit Karp had once recommended giving Baranes a retrial, irrespective of the outcome of a perjury trial related to the case.

The ministry said that Karp had recommended considering a retrial for Baranes only if then-police officer Shaul Marcus, the man who headed the investigating team and brought Baranes to trial, was proven in court to have lied about some aspects of the way Baranes' confession was obtained. Marcus was convicted in a lower court and the Supreme Court overturned the conviction.

The ministry statement reiterated that Baranes still has the right to seek a new trial. The procedure involves making a formal request to the president of the Supreme Court, who then decides if there are grounds for a retrial.

APPEAL

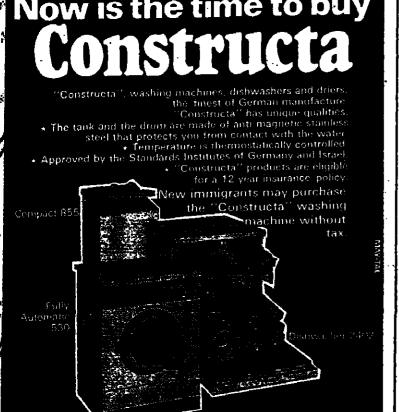
to Mr. Hans van der Broek, **Dutch Foreign Minister** who is visiting Israel today

The traditionally good relations between Holland and Israel should be strengthened and deepened.

Now is the time to transfer the Dutch embassy, which was moved to Tel Aviv in 1980 under Arab pressure, to Jerusalem, the capital and governmental centre of Israel. Many Dutchmen would welcome this.

The Dutch government should fulfil its promise to Parliament to put pressure on Syria, within the framework of the EEC, to withdraw its troops from Lebanon.

This appeal was sent to the Dutch government by C.I.D.I., Centre for Information and Documentation on Israel in The Hague, P.O.B. 11646. All major Dutch Jewish organizations are represented in C.I.D.I.



was much higher than that of similar 972, is scheduled for completion in institutions in Israel and abroad. Now is the time to buy

250 Zairean commandos Kohl due in to battle Chad rebels

N'DJAMENA (Reuter). - A contingent of 250 Zairean commandos arrived at N Djamena airport yesterday to support Chadian government forces against Libyan-backed rebels, officials said.

"The commandos are Zaire's modest contribution to (Chadian President) Hissene Habre, whose country is under attack," Zaire's ambassador to Chad, Linga Linga,

Official sources said a squadron of Zaire Air Force fighters would arrive later to back up the commundos, the first foreign troops to be sent to help Habre's beleaguered and ill-equipped army.

The commander of the Zairean force was named as Colonel Amela Lokima, who was the senior officer of Zaire's contingent in an organization of African Unity (OAU) peacekeeping force which left Chad in June 1982.

It was not immediately clear whether the commandos, one of three such battalions in Zaire's army, would be sent directly to the northern front or would remain in serious defeat 10 days ago when they lost the strategic northern town of Faya-Largeau to the Libyanbacked rebels of Goukouni Oued-

Libya denied helping expresident Goukouni and warned foreign states not to intervene in Chad's internal affairs.

So far, Habre's main supoport has come from France which has sent some 200 tons of military equipment under the terms of a defence agreement with Chad.

Several African states have denounced Libya's alleged role in the conflict and a succession of senior Africah ministers have visited N'Djamena in the last two weeks to declare their full backing for the Habre regime.

Goukouni told French journalists in Faya-Largeau that he would continue his battle for Chad following the capture of the town.

The former president was quoted as saying in the French newspaper Liberation: "Our victory at Faya-Largeau is only one stage in the liberation war that we have under-

Sudanese guerrillas still may execute 5 Westerners

NAIROBI. — Sudanese guerrillas demanding more than \$95,000, clothing and medicines by Wednesday have not repeated their threat to kill five Western hostages, but diplomatic and missionary officials believe the ultimatum stands.

"There seems to be a tacit understanding" that the death threat remains in force, a missionary spokesman said yesterday. He declined use of his group's name.

The hostages include two Americans, a Canadian, and a Dutchman, all missionaries, and a West German mechanic with a wildlife project. They are being held at Boma, site of a Presbyterian mission and a national park in southeastern Sudan, about 30 kilometres from the Ethiopian

Negotiations between the Liberation Front for Southern Sudan, a little-known group, and diplomatic and missionary representatives were nesburg. (AP, Reuter)

reported over the weekend to be progressing.

A rapport between the two sides reportedly has developed in recent days with diplomatic sources describing talks as "quite friendly." A missionary spokesman said negotiations have been on an "even

The hostages, they said, were holding up well under the ordeal. "There has been no indication that anyone in the group was in less than good shape." said one diplomat in Nairobi.

In related news, 10 Portuguese, including five children, arrived in Lisbon yesterday after their release by Angolan guerrillas who held them captive for more than three

The 10 - some of African descent, others who had lived in the former Portuguese colony for many vears - looked tired but in good health on their arrival from Johan-

Majority approves of Reagan's performance

NEW YORK (Reuter). — More Americans approve of President Ronald Reagan's performance in office than disapprove of it. But a he does not deserve re-election, according to a New York Times/CBS news poll published yesterday.

It said 47 per cent of the pec surveyed approved of Reagan's job performance and 39 per cent disapproved. He had not enjoyed a positive rating in the poll since January 1982, when 49 per cent approved and 38 per cent disap-

Reagan's favourable rating per cent.

among men rose by 9 per cent in the latest poll but showed virtually no change among women. Among men, 57 per cent approved conmajority of the people still feel that pared with only 39 per cent of the

> Asked if Reagan deserved reelection, 42 per cent of the 1,365 people polled said yes and 51 per

In the contest for the Democratic presidential nomination, former vice-president Walter Mondale was preferred by 34 per cent and Senator John Glenn of Ohio by 32

'Optimistic' Gaddafi ends Morocco visit

RABAT (AP). — Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi left Morocce yesterday after a four-day "friendly working visit" that included a series of meetings with King Hassan II. It was the first visit to Morocco by Gaddafi in 14 years.

Libyan sources said the talks enabled Gaddafi to "clarify" the relations between the two countries and constituted the beginning of a closer cooperation in all areas.

"Col. Gaddafi is optimistic," was the source's only comment.

Relations between Libya and Morocco have been anything but warm. Gaddafi openly supported two assassination attempts against Hassan in 1971 and 1972, and since 1976 Libya has given arms and financial support to the Polisario guerrilla movement that is fighting for independence in the former Spanish Sahara, now annexed by

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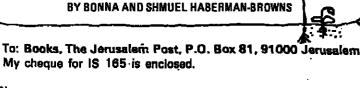
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Moscow today

MOSCOW (Reuter). - Federal German Chancelior Helmut Kohl arrives in Moscow today for what are likely to be the last high-level talks on the nuclear arms issue before new American missiles are deployed in Europe later this year.

The chancellor's visit will almost certainly be the last meeting between the Kremlin chiefs and a Western leader before deployment of 572 U.S. Cruise and Pershing missiles begins in December.

Western diplomats said Andropov and other Soviet leaders were likely to use the occasion to make a last effort to shake the German Federal Republic's commitment to the new weapons.

The diplomats said the Soviet leaders could adopt one of two different tactical approaches.

The first would be a tough line warning Kohl that deployment of the new weapons would mean the stationing of new Soviet weapons in the German Democratic Republic and a cutback in the booming trade links between Moscow and Bonn.

There have been recent signs that Moscow could be preparing to be hard on Kohl. In the past few weeks the Soviet press has sharply criticized his administration, something rarely done in advance of a visit by a government leader.

Argentina tries to buy better missile

LONDON (AP). - Argentina was reported yesterday as trying to buy a new French missile, with a greater range than the 63-kilometre Exocet weapon that hit three British ships in the Falklands War.

The talks with France began after Argentine military experts spotted the 200-km. Otomat missile at the Paris air show last month, The Daily Mail of London reported. It predicted a "huge Anglo-French row if the deal goes ahead."

The new missile is developed jointly by Matra of France and Oto-Melara of Italy. Like the Exocet, it flies just above the sea, seeking its target with radar.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Kuwaiti cites religion in battle against herpes

KUWAIT (AP). - The Health Ministry has stepped up a campaign against herpes, a virus disease marked by watery blisters on the skin, mouth, lips or genitals.

Health Minister Dr. Abdul-Rahman Awadi said yesterday there were 500 herpes case in Kuwait, with the number increasing at the rate of 15

He strongly urged Kuwaitis to avoid secxual perversions when they travel abroad, citing extra-marital sexual contact as a possible source of the virus.

"Immunity against herpes rests in abiding by the teachings of our (Islamic) religion, in staying away from women and adultery, and in scrupulously observing hygienic methods," he told an audience here.

Rightist death squad kills 2 in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR (Reuter). - A rightist death squad in El Salvador said on Saturday that it had gone on maximum alert against leftist guerrillas, and punctuated its statement by dumping two bodies in San

The bodies, of a man and a woman, were found by police in the parking lot of a hotel. A coroner reported that they had been beaten and strangled and had notes tied around their necks saying they had been killed by the Secret Anti-Communist Army (ESA).

The ESA, a rightist death squad that has been underground for the past year, resurfaced two months ago when it murdered a suspected guerrilla and left his body in front of another hotel in the Salvadorean

Third World disappointed by UNCTAD

BELGRADE (Reuter). — A four-week world economic conference ended yesterday with Third World delegates deeply disappointed about its failure to narrow the gap between rich and poor countries' views of how to solve world economic problems.

The U.S. dissociated itself from the final statement of the sixth UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the meeting failed to issue a planned declaration that was to have been a special feature of the gathering of more than 150 countries.

The conference closed with a five-hour plenary session at which a series of compromise resolutions on aid, trade, finance, debt and commodities were adopted.

Liechtenstein ruler steps down at 77

VADUZ (AP). - Prince Franz Josef II von und zu Liechtenstein, 77, the longest-reigning monarch in Europe, will abdicate in favour of his 38year-old son, Crown Prince Hans Adam.

Von Liechtenstein, 77, announced his decision to step down at a ceremony marking his 45th anniversary as leader of this tiny European state, nestled between Austria and Switzerland.

In officially naming his son as successor, von Liechtenstein said the crown prince "is united with the history of this land and with its people."

Viets in Kampuchea 'until hell freezes over'

BANGKOK (Reuter). - Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said yesterday after talks in Hanoi that it was clear that Vietnamese troops would stay in Kampuchea "until hell freezes over."

He told a press conference the Vietnamese had made clear to him that military pressure, whether from China or from Thai-border-based insurgents in Kampuchea, would not succeed in bringing about a withdrawal of Hanoi's estimated 180,000-strong force.

Hayden returned to Bangkok on Saturday from Laos and Vietnam.

Reagan in scandal over 1980 election trick

WASHINGTON (Reuter). - President Ronald Reagan has become ensnared in a scandal over the methods used in achieving his success in a television debate with Jimmy Carter just before the 1980 presidential election.

reveals that in October 1980, someone on Carter's re-election staff gave someone on Reagan's staff hundreds of pages of briefing papers designed to prepare Carter for the crucial televised campaign debate with Reagan.

The papers eventually reached Reagan campaign aide David Stockman, now the top White House adviser on budget policy, who admits he found them "useful" in rehearsing Reagan for the event.

The key questions, to be pursued in an investigation by a Democraticrun House of Representatives subcommittee and the Justice Department, with FBI assistance, are

Caribbean leaders

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad

(Reuter). - Community heads of

state from 12 English-speaking

Caribbean (CARICOM) nations

start a three-day summit here today

to discuss ways of combating the

effects of world recession and ac-

Caribbean leaders see the con-

ference as an opportunity to forge

stronger trade links and overcome

political differences that have

The fourth summit in 10 years

comes as its members face

overwhelming debt and balance-of-

The last summit, held in

November at the Jamaican resort of

Ocho Rios, was overshadowed by

ideological conflicts. Countries led

by Barbados and Jamaica at-

tempted unsuccessfully to pressure

Marxist-ruled Grenada into holding

Although political issues are ex-

pected to play a less prominent role

here, some leaders have called for

the community to take a stronger

CARICOM foreign ministers

meeting recently in Antigua

resolved to discuss threats to

security in the region and gave full

backing to the Latin America peace

of Trinidad, the group's wealthiest

member thanks to substantial oil

reserves, said the summit would

take decisions on regional develop-

Host Premier George Chambers

stand on foreign affairs.

effort in Central America.

ment issues.

threatened to divide the group.

payments problems.

celerating economic integration.

meet in Trinidad

transfer of the Carter documents or is the violation one of ethics alone? How was the material obtained? By chance, from a disgruntled Carter aide? By subterfuge and theft encouraged by Reagan aides?

favours offered? · Who handed it over? Was it more than one person?

 Who accepted it? Was it Reagan campaign manager William Casey, up, the affair is a classic example of now director of the Central Intelligence Agency, remembers nothing about the af-

At a news conference dominated by the issue last Tuesday, Reagan said he had never heard of the Carter papers until the story broke and that they had no bearing on his performance.

The President asserted that the row was "much ado about nothing." On the question of legality, the president suggested that some dis-

. Was any law broken in the gruntled Carter aide might have provided the papers unasked. "Is it 'stolen' if someone hands it to you?" Reagan asked.

On the ethics of politicalcampaign spying, he stated: "No, I think politics should be above A. new. book about Reagan ... Did money, change hands? Were .. repreach and there shouldn't be unethical things done in a campaign." But he went on to insist that his own aides had done nothing improper. Whatever investigators now turn

> the impact the Watergate scandals A week ago, White House aides

were scoffing at the charges and saying any comparison with Watergate was preposterous. This weekend, as Reagan was on

holiday in California, White House spokesman Larry Speakes was asked again his view of Watergate parallels.

"That is a very broad question," Speakes replied. "I have no judgment until the facts come out."

Shultz tells Afghan refugees in Pakistan: 'U.S. is with you'

NASIRBAGH REFUGEE CAMP, He pledged that the U.S. would

continue to stand by the Afghan year-long occupation ended.

about 500 Afghan tribal leaders at Nasirbagh refugee camp on the outskirts of Peshawar.

a withdrawal of Soviet forces, selfdetermination for the Afghan people and a return home of refugees with dignity and honour. These are the things that must be

included in any settlement if it is to be satisfactory," he said.
The Afghan leaders, seated under

a canvas awning to protect them from the boiling sun, interrupted him several times with loud cheers. A senior tribal leader, Malik

anything else. Nazir, who comes from

which borders Pakistan, particularly asked for anti-aircraft and anti-tank Shultz made no reference to the

with you.'

After igniting the petrol, the man

"turned and left the store and

walked away from the scene," said

Harvey Hunter, of the sheriff's department. The man was last seen

The sheriff's department said

they were looking for a man iden-

tified as John William Ferry, 30, of

Tampa, in connection with the

a department store collapsed with a

roar during heavy rain on Saturday

night, injuring at least 36 persons

and briefly trapping more than 20.

Rescue workers searched the rub-

In Bolivar, Tennessee, the roof of

walking down the street.

Arsonist burns shopper to death in Tampa Tampa General Hospital officials

officials said.

parking lot.

their body and were in critical condition, including a 5-year-old girl,

FOR VISITING ACADEMICS The International Center for University Teaching of Jewish Civilization Office of the President of Israel

announces a lecture in Jerusalem on: The Freedom of the Individual and the Authority of the State in Modern Jewish Political Thought

presented as part of the Canter's Workshop on University Teaching of Jewish Political Studies, on Tuesday, July 5, at 8.00 p.m. Lecturer: Prof. Uriel Tal, Dept. of Jewish History, Tel Aviv University Chairman: Prof. Daniel J. Klazar, Dept. of Political Studies, Bar-

Han University; Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs. For invitations, call Florinda Goldberg, (02) 699032/699036, between 9.00 a.m. and 1.00 p.m.

Pakistan (Reuter). - Secretary of State George Shultz told a gathering of Afghan refugees yesterday that the U.S. was wholeheartedly with them in their struggle to end the Soviet occupation of their country.

people until the three-and-a-half-"We are with you," Shultz told

He said that for the U.S., an Afghan settlement must provide for

Mohammed Nazir, said in a welcoming speech that his people needed weapons more than

Afghanistan's Ningarhar province,

request in his remarks. But he told the refugees: "My message to you from the U.S. is very simple. We are

TAMPA (AP). — A man walked into a busy supermarket Saturday night, doused the floor, checkout counters and some people with petrol and ignited it, killing at least one person and injuring 16, sheriff's

The gasoline exploded like a bomb, sending some shoppers running to the rear of the store and others, their bodies in flames, to the

At least four of the injured suffered burns over 100 per cent of

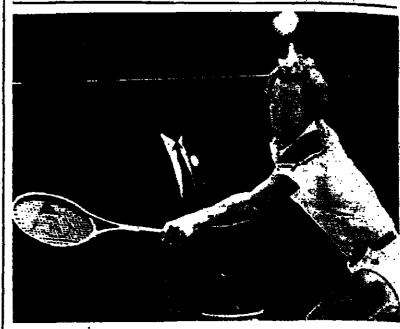
No deaths were reported. The Stop Over Youth Hostel for

ble for more victims.

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check out 9.00 a.m. 103 Uziel St., top floor, (No. 21 bus from Central Bus Station) Jerusalem, Tel. 02-410215.

check in after 5 p.m. —



John McEnroe in action at Wimbledon yesterday during his straight set victory over Chris Lewis in the men's singles final. (UPI telephoto)

McEnroe cruises home

LONDON (Reuter). - John McEnroe, the American second seed, gave unseeded New Zealander Chris Lewis a drubbing and an enthralled centre court a display of near-flawless tennis as he recaptured the Wimbledon men's singles

title yesterday. The climax to the world's greatest tournament was all over in 85 minutes, McEnroe racing to a 6-2, 6-2, 6-2 victory under a burning sun. It was a summary execution for

which McEnroe received \$111,500. Despite losing. Lewis described it "as the greatest day of my life," but admitted: "He was simply in a different class." He added: "I felt my speed around the court was useless. He was just hitting cold winners and

it was very frustrating."
McEnroe declared: "I feel great, no question about it and certainly no feeling of anti-climax just

because it was so easy."
Lewis, 26, Wimbledon's first unseeded finalist since West German Wilhelm Bungert in 1967 and the first New Zealander in the final for 69 years, was the popular choice to win the title. He came from 91st in the world rankings to stand within one match of the game's most glittering prize.

But it proved one match too far, for it was McEnroe's prodigious talent that towered over the contest. The 24-year-old New Yorker was never seriously threatened as he won back the title he surrendered last year to Jimmy Connors.

Lewis showed no sign of nerves in the opening game, of the match, holding his service for the loss of one point.

But in that game, he gashed his right knee, apparently with his next 12 points as McEnroe opened a 3-1 lead. Another service break in the seventh game and McEnroe was through the first set in 27 minutes

for the loss of 13 points. Again Lewis started the second set confidently, holding service to love with the help of the only ace of

West Germans here for Davis Cup tie

Post Sports Reporter TEL AVIV. - West Germany's Davis Cup tennis team arrived here yesterday to prepare for their European zone "A" semi-final tie against Israel, which begins at Ramat Hasharon on Thursday. The visitors will be based at Tel Aviv's Country

Club Hotel. German coach Nikki Pilic, the former Yugoslav tennis star, concurred with the opinion expressed earlier by his Israeli opposite number Ron Steele that the tie would be an extremely close one.

Mixed fortunes for under-14 tennis team

By JACK LEON Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. - Israel had mixed fortunes over the weekend in the fifth annual boys' under-14 Del Sol Team Tennis Cup in Vienna, routing Poland 5-0 and then losing 4 to France in the zonal competition. The team comprised Ronnie Barak, Amir Ben-Mordechai, Boaz Merenstein, Ravid Weidenfeld and Haim Zion, with Danny Gelley as

In the defeat by France Zion was the only Israeli winner, coming through 6-2, 6-2 against Michel Chabri.

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the match. He also held his next service game to lead 2-1 but then McEnroe hit another irresistible streak, surrendering just seven points as he raced through the next five games. The third set was as lopsided as

the previous two with Lewis glean. ing a miserable 13 points from the eight'games. From 1-0 down, McEnroe won five games in a row and 20 points out of 24 from his opponent. In the final game, McEnroe held serve for the 12th time in that

match, finishing the contest with a beautifully executed backhand crosscourt drop volley. The match over, McEnroe received the prestigious trophy

from the Duke of Kent. He beamed

a huge grin - a rare event - as he

collected the trophy which he immediately raised to his lips and kis-John Lloyd, husband of Chris Evert Lloyd, picked up \$10,140 when he and Australia's Wendy Turnbull won the Wimbledon mixed doubles tennis crown 6-7, 7-6, 7-

5, beating America's Steve Denton and Billie Jean King. The victory was a tasty one for hungry Britons who hadn't had a male winner in these championships since Fred Perry won the third of

his singles titles in 1936. The final match of the fortnight deprived 39-year-old Billie Jean of her 21st championship at Wimbledon and prevented the first American sweep of all major titles

since 1939. - Israeli tennis fans expecting to see the McEnroe-Lewis final on Israel TV were disappointed yesterday: Israel TV said it couldn't afford the \$11,000 cost of rights to the broadcast as well as the cost of the satellite time. The game was relayed

over Jordan TV. Israel TV promised, however, that it will screen segments of the tennis championship on its sports

programmes in the near future.

Diplomats at play

CAESAREA. - The Canadian Embassy invited their fellow-diplomats to play in a golf tournament here Saturday, to celebrate Canada Day. The winner was Peter

Mitchell, of the British Embassy. Saturday's regular event was a Father-and-Son contest won by Motti Geri (71 net) and his son Guy (73 net), giving them a total of a 2-

under-par 144. The winners of Friday's Betterball Event were Judy Nicol and George Stakol with a very

creditable 63 net. Saturday's baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE Toronto 7, Sentile 6; Baltimore 7, Detroit 2; Texas 13, Oakiand 3; Milwankee 6, Gereland 5; Boston 10, New York 4; Calcago 4, Mis-nesota 2; Kansas City 5, California 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE Chicago S, Montreal 2; Philiadelphia 6-3, New York 5-4; Pittsburgh 3, St. Louis 1; Atlanta 4, Cincinnati 2; Houston 3? Low Angeles 1; San Diego S, San Francisco 4.

Double centurion

LONDON (AP). - Robin Boyd-Moss, 23-year-old Cambridge University batsman, on Friday became the first player in history to score a century in both innings of the Oxford-Cambridge "Varsity" cricket match at Lord's.

> Correction The Israel Association for the Prevention of Smolding

General Meeting On June 24, there was a notice in The On June 24, there was a notice in InJeruselem Post announcing a General
Meeting of the Association. In this
notice, the time of the meeting was
given incorrectly. In fact, the meeting
will take place at 5.00 p.m., on
Tuesday July 5 at the larged Academy of
Medicine. 72. Rahov. Hansyl'im,

Beit Sturman

will be open in July from 8 a.m. till 2 p.m. Group visits require prior coordination by phone Tel. 065-81605.

Sunday, July 3, 1983

WEEKLY REVIEW

Vatican Summit on Poland: Hinting at New Directions

The Pope

and Poland:

a symposium

By HENRY KAMM

OPE John Paul II and the Primate of Poland, Jozef Cardinal Glemp, were closeted in the Vatican again this weekend as they have been many times in the 18 months since Solidarity, the movement that owes so much to the Roman Catholic Church, was put under ban. Once again, decisions that may shape Poland's future were being made far from Warsaw — in Rome as in Moscow, where the Warsaw Pact countries met last week, and in Washington. President Reagan said the United States would be willing to "turn back" from some of the economic sanctions that the West has imposed if Poland acted on the Pope's call for free trade unions.

In the Primate's previous visits, it was he who reported to the Pope on continuing negotiations with the martial-law regime of Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski; and it was the Pope, Vatican bureaucrats believe, who listened, questioned him closely and advised. But this time, the roles were presumed to be somewhat reversed. The Pope, just returned from his eight-day journey, had had the most immediate contact with the regime — four hours of private talks with General Jaruzelski, about which not a word has been made public.

The unenlightening banalities the authorities served up contained one indication of importance, however: The Government announced after the Pope and the General concluded their surprise second meeting that both sides had found continued talks mutually useful. And when he arrived in Rome, Cardinal Glemp confirmed reports that church-state talks were under way on the formation of a church-financed fund to assist Polish agriculture and raise living standards in the countryside. "The Government is ready to discuss the possibility of creating a foundation that would assist agriculture,"

Poles at the Vatican said the principal reason for Cardinal Glemp's visit so soon after saying farewell to the Pope at Cracow airport was that John Paul's schedule and Polish conditions had left no time to discuss the results and prospects for future negotiations between the militant church and the martial state. The church is convinced that Polish provides no enclosed space in which discussions could take place undetected by the microphones of the secret police.

Polish sources believe that muc

of what the Pope discussed with General Jaruzelski, as well as his meeting with Lach Walesa — concerning which the Vatican is withholding even the photographs taken by its official photographer — remains secret. They scoff at the wave of conjecture that followed the Pope's return.

Speculation was set off mainly by a front-page commentary by a highly respected journalist-priest who was, in effect, managing editor of L'Osservatore Romano, the Vatican's newspaper. The article, by the Rev. Virgilio Levi, in language unusually blunt for a newspaper that tends to say more between the lines than in them, suggested that the Pope had told Mr. Walesa that he had come to the end of his political role. It read as though the Pope had sacrificed the Solidarity leader to the cause of

keeping open summit-level church-state dialogue.

A knowledgeable Polish priest said that the Pope's instant and exceptionally vigorous reaction — Father Levi was obliged to resign while the offending issue of the Vatican daily was still on the stands — should have been sufficient proof of the Pope's disapproval. Last week, one of Poland's most outspoken prelates, Archbishop Henryk Gulbinowicz of Wrociaw, arriving in Rome with Cardinal Glemp, testily turned back questioners by declaring Solidarity was still alive.

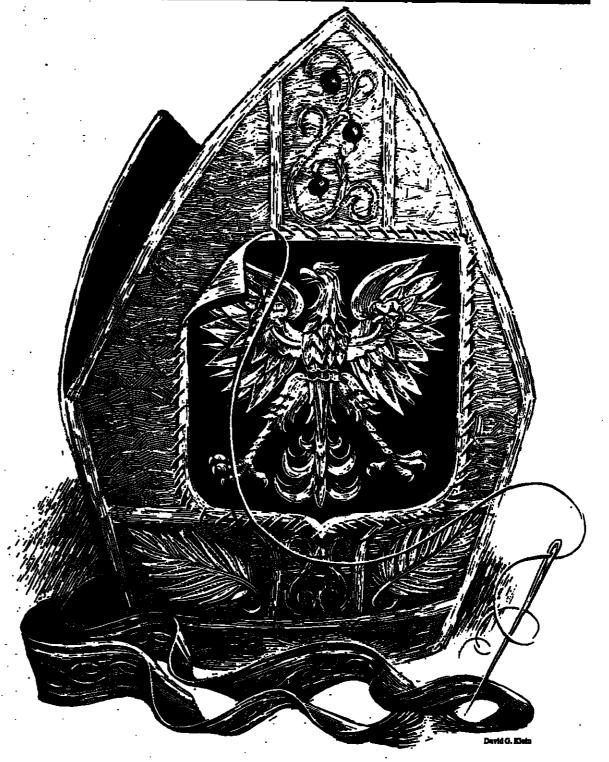
Polish church sources said that speculation that the Pope had abandoned Solidarity in return for unknown concessions by General Jaruzelski derived from lack of understanding of Poland in the Vatican combined with an excessively critical attitude there toward the Pope's unremitting preoccupation with the tragedy of his homeland.

Poles in and around the Vatican, most of them newcomers since John Paul became Pope in 1978, find most Vatican officials more familiar with the corridors at the Holy See than with the City of Rome, not to speak of the world beyond. The Poles tend to suspect their colleagues of seeing the world in terms of Curla intrigues, and of

> struggle to hold its own in severely repressive regimes that fear the church as a focus of opposition. Similar criticism is heard from clergy and nuns in many developing countries.

Polish Catholics implicitly identify the church with their nation, as was demonstrated during the Pope's visit when the great crowds that attended his every appearance fervently sang without urging ancient hymns that proclaim a special relationship between Catholicism and the

Polish priests in Rome and in P



having found General Jaruzelski a serious negotiating partner, capable perhaps of not fully identifying Polish national interest with that of the Soviet Union, may have obtained from the Prime Minister and Communist Party leader a statement of intention to strive for reconciliation between people and Government. In return, it is speculated, the Pope may have undertaken to ask Mr. Walesa to use his continuing influence to try to keep public impatience with the regime from reaching a destructive crest, at least for a limited time.

But not even Polish priests, defenders of their Pope to a man, have provided convincing replies to criticism of John Paul for involving the church, its priests and bishops and even himself deeply in Poland's political struggle, while counseling the church in areas of political convulsion such as Central America and the Philippines to stick to pastoral duties and stay out of politics. Some critics believe the variance in artitudes stems from the Pope's distaste for Marxist-inspired movements. But his defenders stress that John Paul is equally severe in condemning the unspiritual materialism he considers an inevitable concomitant of capitalism in its present stage.

Perhaps what John Paul is proving is that Italian popes, living in their own country, have found it easier to make their political role inconspicuous, and that being Politic has never been easy.

Who 'Filched' Carter's Briefing Book Opens a Republican Great Debate

'Pseudo-Gate' or Not, Reagan Is in Trouble

By HOWELL RAINES

WASHINGTON

ITH the Justice Department investigation of how President Reagan's campaign aides obtained President Carter's research material before their 1980 debate, two of the capital's hoariest questions gained new life last week. First there is the matter of whether "dirty tricks" are standard practice in Presidential campaigns. Second and of greater importance to the Reagan White House is the question of how swiftly and brutally a President should act to separate himself from subordinates who get into trouble.

himself from subordinates who get into trouble.

Already, Republicans are divided on the second issue.
On one side are the senior White House officials who initially believed that the briefing-book story would go away in a few days. On the other side are members of Congress and Republican political professionals who remember the agony of the Watergate scandal and believe Mr. Reagan was badly served by the go-slow advice of his senior aides.

Privately, some of these Republicans are saying that Mr. Reagan should summon his senior advisers, demand to know who first obtained Mr. Carter's property and dismiss the person or persons responsible. This drastic prescription is based on the belief that some high-level firings are inevitable and that Mr. Reagan's advisers have actually whetted the curiosity of the press and the public by a piecemeal release of information.

piecemeal release of information.

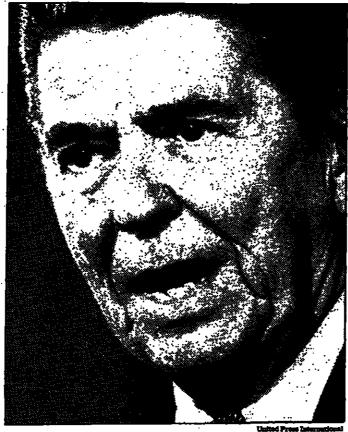
"I have a feeling they'll throw somebody to the wolves," said a Republican party official in predicting the eventual outcome. "Two salient questions have not been answered. One, who gave it to them and, two, who was the 'them' that received the material and what was done with it? Where did the trail go after the first person who got it, to the next person and so on and what was their attitude when they got it? That's really where the ethics of the situation are involved."

Legality, rather than ethics, is the subject of the Justice Department inquiry announced on Thursday. It is necessary, in part, because three key officials, White House Chief of Staff James A. Baker 3d, Director of Central Intelligence William J. Casey, and White House Director of Communications David R. Gergen, have told inconsistent stories about the Carter campaign materials obtained by Mr. Reagan's advisers.

obtained by Mr. Reagan's advisers.

In a letter to a House subcommittee investigating the matter, Mr. Baker said he got a "large looseleaf notebook" of Carter material from Mr. Casey, who was Mr. Reagan's campaign manager in 1980. However, Mr. Casey, in his letter to the subcommittee, said he had "no recollection" of handling such a book. The Federal Bureau of Investigation said its investigation would probably require interviews with White House aides including Mr. Baker and Mr. Casey.

In his first letter to Representative Donald J. Albosta, the Michigan Democrat leading the inquiry, Mr. Gergen initially minimized his contact with the materials. But on Tuesday, Mr. Gergen sent a second letter, admitting that he had found many pages of Carter documents in his



President Reagan at news conference last week.

White House files, along with a note from another Reagan aide, Wayne Valis, that said the material had been ob-

tained from sources in the Carter campaign.

In sum, these events confirmed the accuracy of the short anecdote in the new book, "Gambling with History," that started the briefing book affair. Author Laurence I. Barrett wrote that Mr. Reagan had an advantage in his televised campaign debate with Mr. Carter because a "mole" in the Carter campaign had "filched" a briefing book that told the Republicans in advance what Mr. Carter would say.

As the week ended, Mr. Stockman acknowledged that he had once boasted of having a "piliered copy" of the Carter book, and he also acknowledged that it was he who had told Mr. Barrett about obtaining it.

In a public-relations move that backfired, the White House scheduled a press conference for Tuesday evening, a few hours after it released hundreds of pages of Carter material. Mr. Reagan later said he was taken aback by the ferocity of the reporters' questioning. They seemed to think little of his observation that if the papers were handed over by a "disgruntled" Carter employee, rather than having been stolen by someone on the Reagan side, "then maybe no crime was

In fact, such a finding would probably end the affair with minimal political damage to the White House. But former Carter aides Jody Powell and Patrick Caddell insisted that the scope of the information indicated that the Reagan campaign had mounted a broader, more purposeful and possibly illegal effort to penetrate the Carter White House.

Despite the doubts about Reagan aides, the subject of dismissals is a sensitive one for Republicans. Watergate established the principle that sometimes a President needs to cut people loose quickly. But that course runs against Mr. Reagan's nature and concepts of loyalty that are dear to politicians.

In any case, this President, with a staff that to all appearances is unable or unwilling to tell him who originally received the papers, has no choice but to let the F.B.I. inquiry run its course. "Whoever this is has got a bag over their head," said one White House official. "Until we know who it is, we can't go out there and burn somebody."

If some Republicans are fretting about the performance of their own people, they are boiling at the press and the Democrats for promoting what one Reagan aide called "pseudo-gate." The Republicans contend that political trickery has been common on both sides over the years. Even Mr. Carter, in his 1970 campaign for Governor of Georgia, was accused of maintaining a "stink tank" squad to defame his rival.

But some Democrats have also refused to take confidential information like that acquired by the Reagan campaign. When Senator Robert Taft left Republican campaign documents at the White House, President Truman's aides returned them. In 1978, the Morris K. Udall Presidential campaign refused to accept confidential documents from a former Carter worker.

Curiously, history offers a precedent for the current episode. In 1967, at a National Governors' Conference, Mr. Reagan was mistakenly given a copy of a White House telegram intended for President Johnson's representative at the conference. Mr. Reagan said he realized "It wasn't meant for my eyes," but he publicized the wire anyway, because it disclosed plans for "arm twisting" Republican governors. For a while, there was talk of an F.B.I. inquiry, but Mr. Reagan said he acquired the telegram through luck, not through theft. "I think in an operation this big. it just happened that this was Big Casino, this particular message," he said at the time.

High Court's Words Mean the Most in Debate on Education

several directions last week, probably insuring it a leading spot among domestic political themes for 1984. The United States Supreme Court raised new questions with a favorable ruling on a tuition tax deduction measure; President Reagan hammered his Government-out-of-the-classroom message as he jet-stopped westward for the weekend; and at the National Education Association convention, you couldn't fling an eraser without beaning a Democratic candidate.

Of all the words almed at teachers or parents, only those in the Supreme Court's ruling were certain to bring change. By 5 to 4, the Court upheld a Minnesota law granting a \$700 state tax deduction for expenses at public or private schools. The majority said the law was constitutional since its benefits were not theoretically limited to private schools. The minority disagreed, saying the benefits would in fact go mainly to religious schools. The ruling seemed bound to inspire similar

The ruling seemed bound to inspire similar measures in several other states. President Reagan said he was "happy" about it, but its effect on his own proposal for Federal tuition tax credits was questionable. The Administration supports a measure it concedes is virtually identical to a New York law that was tossed out 10 years ago.

Spokesmen for the National Education Association, which is meeting in Philadelphia, and the rival American Federation of Teachers, whose convention opens in Los Angeles this week, condemned the ruling as weakening public schools. Albert Shanker, the A.F.T. president, urged his members to elect tuition tax credit opponents.

The A.F.T.'s position on merit pay for teachers has been closer to that of Mr. Reagan, who is to address the group Tuesday, than the N.E.A.'s. The larger of the two groups, however, seemed to be closing that gap last week. The outgoing N.E.A. president, Willard H. McGuire, proposed sponsoring a task force to study various proposals, including merit pay. He said the association remained "dubious" about merit pay but would not "close our hearts and minds" to it.

Meanwhile, Walter F. Mondale and Senators John Glenn of Ohio, Alan Cranston of California and Gary Hart of Colorado vied for the N.E.A.'s Presidential endorsement; Senator Ernest F. Hollings Jr. of South Carolina was to make his bid today. Mary H. Futrell, who was elected yesterday to succeed Mr. McGuire, insisted she was neutral in the matter of an endorsement, but Mr. Mondale is widely expected to get it.

The candidates' potshots at Mr. Reagan's education policy continued to center on his argument that schools can be improved without more Federal money. But he came in for particularly harsh criticism for a speech in Shawnee, Kan., in which he linked the decline of public education to Federal insistence on, among other things, desegregation and equal access for the handlcapped.



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U.S. Is Still Groping for the Exit in Lebanon

Syria's campaign against Yasir Arafat and what passes for moderation within the Palestine Liberation Organization is propelling the Reagan Administration's grand design for Middle East peace toward a dead end. Discouraged, perhaps, but unable to give up, the Administration tried an end run last week but it was quickly blocked by an ally, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

United States officials sounded out Israel on a proposal to announce a timetable for the troop withdrawal it agreed upon with Lebanon in May. The idea was to encourage Syria to drop its opposition to a withdrawal agreement. But in Jerusalem, special envoy Philip C. Habib got a quick turndown from Mr. Begin.

The American initiative was designed to modify an Israeli plan to withdraw some forces and redeploy the remainder in more secure positions in the south. Unless there was a timetable to pull those forces out too, Washington feared a more or less permanent partition of Lebanon that would preclude indefinitely any Syrian move to get out along with the scrapping Palestinians. But Israel saw no way to cooperate in the absence of a similar sign from Syria.

The Syrians for the moment were busy abetting a bloody rebellion within the Palestine Liberation Organization against Mr. Arafat. After stepping up their drive to take control of all of Mr. Arafat's Fatah forces in northern Lebanon and killing at least 15 Arafat loyalists, the rebels agreed to a cease-fire last week. It quickly proved to be as fragile as all the other cease-fires in Lebanon, and new fighting broke out yesterday. In Tunis, Mr. Arafat and his executive committee decided to send a delegation to Damascus to back up efforts by Saudi Arabia and Algeria to mediate the split in Fatah and the dispute with Syrian President Hafez al-

State of Alert, Days of Alarm

Two of Washington's Central American allies were on the defensive last week but a third promised to launch a military offensive.

Guatemala. Ducking mounting demands for immediate elections, President Efrain Rios Montt reimposed a "state of alert" that suspended many civil liberties, dismissed 50 army officers from Government jobs, and announced an election for July 1984 — but only to rewrite the Constitution.

Er 44 Rio Hotel Rio te

œ Fi The President has survived other coup attempts but his edginess became acute after Col. Francisco Luis Gordillo Martínez, a former junta partner, announced on television he was going underground to bring down the Government. On the same program, Leonel Sisniega Otero, a leading right-wing politician, said unkind things about the President.

The President, an active Protestant in a predominantly Roman Catholic country, has rapidly been losing popularity. Businessmen object to plans for new taxes. The church regards his Sunday television sermons as proselytizing and some military officers resent his attacks on their extramarital arrangements.

El Salvador. President Reagan reiterated he had no plans to send combat troops, but added that Presidents "never say never." He also accused "the Soviet-Cuban-Nicaraguan war machine" of preparing "to impose Communism by force" in all of Central America.

Col. John D. Waghelstein, retiring United States military aid chief in El Salvador, said American troops would be needed if Congress cut off aid. "For us not to use our military option, we have got to continue to give them theirs," he said. But unless social, political and economic reforms were pursued, he warned, the guerrilias would win new converts. "Outsiders don't cause insurgencies," he said. "You can't blame this totally on the Cubans and the Nicaraguans although they have certainly taken advantage of the situation." As he spoke, Christian Democrats said right-wing parties were attempting to close the door to future reforms in the proposed Constitution.

Nicaragua. In Honduras, a leader of anti-Sandinista forces, Edgar Chamorro Coronel, said 5,000 soldiers would advance into Nicaragua this month. Confirming that the Reagan Administration had been working unsuccessfully for months to unite the anti-Government Nicaraguans, Mr. Chamorro acknowledged that former Somoza regime national guard officers still commanded his Nicaraguan Democratic Force. Edén Pastora Gómez, a former Sandinista commander, had balked at serving with the Somoza alumni and demanded top billing, Mr. Chamorro said. Mr. Pastora's forces recently suspended operations, blaming Washington for blocking their aid.

Many Americans have been watching Central America with only half an eye, a New York Times/CBS News Poil indicated. Only 8 percent of those surveyed could say which side the Administration was supporting in both El Salvador (the Government) and Nicaragua (the insurgents).

Between Arms And Arms Control

Between dealing with Congress and negotiating with the Soviet Union, there wasn't much to choose last week. The Reagan Administration's simultaneous attempts to bolster American and Allied defenses and to inch toward arms control agreements placed it in a delicate position on Capitol Hill and in Geneva.

The Senate Armed Services Committee reduced research and production funds for the MX missile, a major element in the Administration's buildup of the strategic arsenal. The committee also approved some \$600 million for research on a smaller, single-warhead intercontinental missile, known as Midgetman.

The cutback for the multiple-warhead MX was in line with the Congressional decision to cut by half the White House's original request for a 10 percent increase in defense spending. But it also reflected a lack of enthusiasm for the MX as a weapons system and a desire to see it used mainly for bargaining in the strategic arms talks with Moscow. To get any funds at all, the White House has promised flexibility in the Geneva discussions. Some members of Congress, however, suspected that the Administration had adopted a negotiating line so difficult for the Soviet Union to accept as to prevent an agreement that would scrap all or part of the plan to build 100 MX missiles. Pravda, the official Soviet newspaper, tried to encourage these suspicions by accusing the American negotiators of rigidity.

In a separate Geneva negotiation, on medium-range missiles in Europe, it was the Administration's turn to complain of lack of serious negotiation by Moscow. Secretary of State George P. Shultz, on a tour of the Far East, declared that the United States had made a "reasonable" interim offer to reduce its proposed deployment of 572 cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in return for a reduction to an equal level of Soviet mediumrange missiles. But he said Moscow. had rejected the offer out of hand and added, "I think we are owed a responsible answer."

The New York Times reported last week that Mr. Shultz had held close to a dozen exploratory talks since the start of the year with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin in Washington. The talks were said to have begun after Mr. Shultz sent President Reagan a memorandum proposing wide-ranging discussions with the Soviet Union that might lead to a summit meeting with President Yuri V. Andropov. Mr. Reagan was said to have approved the contacts but on a limited agenda — opening consulates in New York and Kiev, cultural exhanges, and grain deals. No breakthroughs were reported. As for the summit, the debate continued within the Administration over when and to what, if any, purpose.

Italian Vote: More Confusion

Governing Italy was likely to be harder than ever, if such a thing is possible, after last week's muddy election results. The Christian Democratic Party, which has led all but two of the 43 Governments since World War II, saw its percentage of the popular vote for the Chamber of Deputies drop from 38.3 percent in 1979 to 32.9 percent. The Communists, Italy's second party, also dropped - but only by half a point, to 29.9 percent — and the margin between the two was narrower than it has ever been. This is expected to have little practical effect; the Communists, despite their efforts at respectability, seemed certain to continue as political outcasts in national government. The gainers were thus the small parties who were now in a stronger position to dictate the terms of yet another coalition.

Protracted negotiations were in prospect among the five parties, from center-right to center-left, that formed the last six cabinets. "All must do their part," Christian Democratic secretary Ciriaco De Mita said. Only a cohesive Government could cope decisively with the economic agenda — huge budgetary deficits, 10 percent unemployment and 16 percent inflation.

In addition to the Christian Democrats, the Republicans and the Socialists, who gained votes and seats, were likely to bid for leadership. Bettino Craxi, the ambitious Socialist leader, had provoked the election by pulling out of the last coalition but his party's gains — from 9.8 percent to 11.4 percent — were not as great as he had hoped. Giovanni Spadolini, who headed two Governments as the only non-Christian Democratic Prime Minister, saw his chances improve when his little Republic Party went from 3 percent to 5.1 percent.

Henry Giniger and Milt Freudenheim

Bold Loan Positions Chancellor in Meeting Andropov Tomorrow

Kohl Is Getting Results, East and West

By JAMES M. MARKHAM

BONN — If report cards were given for style in, statesmanship, Chancellor Helmut Kohl would probably pull a C. He is a fumbling orator, with an unerring knack for the platitudinous. He is monolingual. He articulates no grand vision of West Germany's place in a fragile world order.

Substance, though, is something else. After nine months of on-the-job training, the burly Mr. Kohl has righted relations with the United States from a worrisome and uneven keel, forged good ties with most Western European leaders, and demonstrated a willingness to keep the strapped European Community solvent. Quietly, West Germany is throwing its weight, and its money, around.

Tomorrow comes the big test of diplomacy for Mr. Kohl. He travels to Moscow to become the first Western leader to meet extensively with Soviet President Yuri V. Andropov. The frontburner issue will be the American missiles that will be stationed in West Germany in December if the Soviet-American arms limitation talks in Geneva remain stalemated. The Chancellor will express his determination to go through with deployment in the absence of major Soviet concessions, and not to be intimidated by the kind of street violence that marred Vice President Bush's visit to West Germany last month. Mr. Andropov will certainly warn Mr. Kohl of the grave repercussions that deployment will have on East-West relations, on pending Soviet-West German economic deals and on such matters as the emigration of ethnic Germans from the Soviet Union. Mr. Andropov's trump card would be a threat to

retaliate against deployment by weakening the dense web of human and economic contacts that connect East and West Germany. Here the pressure points could range from raising the minimum border-crossing exchange fee for visiting West Germans to the stationing of new shortrange Soviet missiles on East German soil. A perception in West Germany that American missiles were jeopardizing Bonn's special relationship with East Germany would severely embarrass Mr. Kohl and fuel the argument of the opposition Social Democrats and the so-called peace movement that Bonn's close alignment with the Reagan Administration means cold war in Central Europe. In this mood, antimissile demonstrations this autumn could turn nastier than expected. It was to pre-empt such a move by Moscow that

Mr. Kohl last week boidly authorized \$396.8 million in private bank loans to capital-hungry East Germany. It is the biggest sum West German banks have ever lent East Germany, which has some \$8.8 billion in outstanding Western bank loans, and the first time loans have not been tied to specific business deals. The message to Mr. Andropov was clear: If the Soviet Union refrained from playing the East German card against Bonn, Mr. Kohl would help the other Germany's limping economy, lifting a burden from Moscow. The loan gesture was part of an attempt to isolate, and insulate, the German question from the East-West confrontation over deployment.

West German officials say they have under-thetable commitments from the East German Communist Party chief, Erich Honecker, that the \$396.8 million loan will permit his Government to lower the onerous border-crossing fees for West



Vice President Bush (left) and Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Duesseldorf, West Germany.

Germans. To spare Mr. Honecker embarrassment, Mr. Kohl is not insisting upon such commitments in public. But there is no doubt here that the East German leader must have received a green light from Moscow before accepting the loan deal and its larger implications.

Ostpolitik is Still Alive

The pragmatic West German Chancellor is evidently betting on Moscow's adopting what would amount to a two-track policy, voicing rage and threats over the NATO missiles but keeping the door ajar for a manageable, long-term relationship with West Germany. "The Soviets know that Chancellor Kohl will be in office for four, maybe eight years," said one of Mr. Kohl's closest aides. "All signals show us that both sides should not have their eyes fixed only on the missiles." If this proves to be the case, Mr. Kohl will have succeeded in stabilizing the Soviet pillar of his foreign policy after having already done pretty well in handling his American and European allies.

It is not certain how Mr. Andropov will react.
The Chancellor's advisers are not expecting the
Soviet Union to make Mr. Kohl's domestic problems any lighter by offering concessions at Geneya. But last week Moscow seemed to soften its:
stance at the 35-nation Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe by accepting
the outlines of a compromise draft statement al-

ready agreeable to the West. This could open the way for a meeting on confidence-building measures between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The West Germans put great store by the Madrid conference, and a breakthrough there — coinciding with Mr. Kohl's visit to Moscow — might usefully demonstrate that both Bonn and Moscow want to keep alive the flickering flame of détente.

As the secretly negotiated East German loan deal shows, Mr. Kohl has virtually embraced the philosophy of the Social Democrats' Ostpolitik, which counted on incremental gains to tie the peoples of Eastern Europe into arrangements with the West. The idea for the loan, in fact, arose when Helmut Schmidt was still Chancellor, but it was dropped as too controversial. (Were the Christian Democrats still in the opposition, they would have doubtless lambasted the strings-free loan as a sellout.) But, unlike the Social Democrats, Mr. Kohi seems to have persuaded Washington that he is not trying to open a privileged Bonn-Moscow axis that might weaken NATO's solidity. The real test in Moscow, as the West Germans see it, is whether Mr. Andropov is ready to look beyond the missile dispute to the future configuration of East-West relations. If the answer turns out to be yes, Mr. Kehl's summit could be a dry run for an even-tual Andropov-Reagan summit. That, at least, is what a number of Germans, and not only West Germans, are hoping.

Salvadoran Co-op Struggles With Low Prices and High Interest Rates

Land Reform Makes Life Better, Though Not Easier



The New York Times/Lydia Chavez
Campesinos at work at the El Sunza Cooperative
in Sonsonate province, El Salvador.

By LYDIA CHAVEZ

EL SUNZA, El Salvador — The sun had just started to peek over the volcano and throw light over the fields owned by the El Sunza Cooperative in the western province of Sonsonate. The campesinos were already at work on 860 acres of sugar cane, 860 acres of coffee trees and 90 acres of corn and other grains.

The El Sunza Cooperative is one of 317 in El Salvador, most of them established in March 1980, five months after a military coup overthrew the Government of Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero and brought the promise of social and economic reforms.

These Phase I cooperatives represent the couperatives.

These Phase I cooperatives represent the country's earliest attempt at land redistribution. Some of them have had substantial problems in receiving credit on time. Some former owners are contesting the price of the land and have made it difficult for the cooperatives to get started by burning or removing farm equipment. However, probably the two biggest reasons so many cooperatives are in trouble are the low prices for their produce and the lack of technical assistance.

A latter phase of land reference called "I and to

A later phase of land reform, called "Land to the Tiller," allows peasants to buy up to 17.5 acres of the land they previously rented. These campesinos have had problems with former owners who periodically throw them off the land after successfully contesting ownership. Many campesinos who have the right to buy are afraid to apply because of threats from the owners. Some have given up because the owners have demanded illicitly high prices.

In the last three years, the 300 members of El Sunza have been learning how to operate a large enterprise while struggling to repay their mortgage and other loans and earn enough to feed a community of 4,000. Prices for most commodities have been below costs and El Sunza has had to cut back on the fields under production and consequently on labor.

It is in the group of cooperatives — about twothirds of the total — that are struggling to survive or are near bankruptcy. Only a third are turning a profit. About 40 cooperatives have been abandoned because they are close to areas where leftist insurgents have been battling Government troops.

"I don't think we are going into bankruptcy because the sugar fields are good and are a guarantee," said Concepción Gonzalez, one of the five members of the cooperative's board. "This cooperative will be on its own in three years if nothing happens to affect it."

The interest rates are important because they can increase the price of the farm substantially. Mr. Gonzalez said that the worth of the El Sunza Cooperative, when it was owned by Giammatei Risso & Company, was \$1.3 million, but interest

rates had nearly doubled the price. The former owners, whose whereabouts are unknown, are not contesting the price, according to Mr. Gonzalez. Mr. Gonzalez is worried about other debts that

El Sunza has been accumulating. The cooperatives receive loans at 13 percent, but when they are unable to pay, the rate can move up to 15 percent. Many of El Sunza's loans are at that rate now. Western labor advisers have said that just one good year of coffee or cotton prices could clear the debts of many cooperatives.

Mr. Gonzalez was unsure of how the production compared to the year before the land was expropriated, but during the last crop season, the Phase I farms planted about 11,567 fewer acres. Some land was left unplanted because of the war, and some because credit did not arrive on time, according to American advisers.

Few of the people who live on the cooperatives are better off financially than they were as laborers. In El Sunza the campesinos earn about \$1.50 a day, about as much as they made three years ago. It is clear, however, that they prefer the cooperative to working for someone else.

"It is more difficult now because there are a lot

"It is more difficult now because there are a lot of people the cooperative cannot put to work, but we own this land," said a 60-year-old man, who with hoe and canteen was headed for the fields. He is one of only 232 campesinos that are needed to tend the crops until the November harvest.

Hanging in is Hard

"There is a lot of pressure for employment,"
Mr. Gonzalez said. "But there is always something for people to do. Many people have two or three cows, so if they are not working with the cooperative they take care of their animals. Those who don't have animals have their own piece of land they take care of."

A group of cooperative members in the western province of Ahuachapán have asked the former owner to take over the cooperative, but the people working in El Sunza have no intention of giving up. Last year they purchased a new truck, and all year they have been working to repair a sugar reprocessing plant that will further lower their transportation costs.

They take their ownership responsibilities seriously, including, for 140 of them, attending evening literacy classes in the barn. Others will spend a whole evening discussing how to keep the cows out of the crops.

The Salvadoran Institute for Agrarian Reform holds the title on all the cooperatives and has at least one representative on every farm. Some Government officials have criticized the institute for trying to block the land program by making it difficult for the cooperatives to get final title and credits for planting. El Sunza had difficulty getting a production loan two years ago, but Mr. Gonzalez said that in the last year the application process had gone smoothly.

cess had gone smoothly.

Mr. Gonzalez and other members of the cooperative avoided the topic of politics, and what political party they might support in December's presidential elections. "I don't think that anyone here has the time to think of political matters," be said. "I personally think that if we are farmers, we must think like farmers and see what we can

profit from it."

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Complex Motives

HE papal visit demonstrated the weakness and the isolation of the Soviet-sponsored regime in Poland. It was also a personal triumph for the Pope and for the values that he represents. But a more discriminating judgment of the consequences of the visit must take into account the complex motives guiding the Pope. The immediate political dimension, so emphasized in the Westem press, is only part of the story.

The visit was motivated by three concerns: First, the visit was designed to break the political stalemate, while reminding the regime of the Polish people's overwhelming desire for more liberty. By projecting national unity while urging restraint, by reaffirming fundamental values of liberty while urging reconciliation, the Pope hoped to alleviate the existing suffering and to pave the way for an eventual national reconciliation in which Solidarity (and Walesa) would play a role.

The second, longer-term objective was to consolidate the church's victory in Poland. It was almost exactly 30 years ago that the Communist regime in Poland impris-oned Cardinal Wyczinski, the Polish Primate. Thirty years later, in the course of the papal visit, the regime had to accept the reality of dual power in Poland. The church has won its competition with Communism in Poland. The people are overwhelmingly religious; Communist ideology has been thoroughly defeated. The papal visit not only underlined this reality but was designed to

Such consolidation, however, requires also compromises with the regime, which may superficially appear in conflict with the first objective. Much of the Western press's current speculation about the future of Walesa stems from its failure to understand that the Pope's trip was not only designed to enhance the prospects for Sofidarity but also to consolidate the church's pre-eminence. This means the simultaneous pursuit of competition as well as accommodation with the regime. But it certainly does not mean abandoning Walesa because his continued role is essential to the attainment of the first goal.

The third purpose of the visit is the one least under stood by Western observers — and also opposed by the bu-reaucratic midgets in the Vatican Curia. The Pope's ob-jective, of which he has spoken openly, is of a truly histori-cal dimension. It is to reunify the Western and the Eastern Catholic rites, split apart for a millennium. The Pope views the East as being in the midst of a spiritual crisis, generated by the failure of Marxist materialism. (He also views the West as beset by the malaise of hedonism, and views the west as beset by the manage of hedomam, and also craving for renewed spiritual purpose.) In his homilies, he clearly was projecting the vision of a more just, spiritually based society, responsive to the humanistic values which the Communist experiment has so degraded. The Pope was clearly speaking to all the Slavs who live under Communism, reminding them of their common Christian rect. This is his most fundamental challenge. Christian roots. This is his most fundamental challenge

and without a doubt his greatest goal.

To understand the purport of the trip, one has to take into account these three basic goals. He clearly succeeded in the first and in the second, even though there may be some tactical tension between these two goals, and only history will tell whether he succeeds in his mon

Zbigniew Brzezinski

Semor adviser, Georgetown University Center for Strategic Studies; former national security adviser

Strong Symbols

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OR the time being, many things are confused and manipulated and ambiguous, but the meaning of the Pope's voyage to his native land is clear on the crucial point. The millions of Poles who saw him and attended the mass celebrated identified themselves entirely with what he said. And he identified himself entirely with them, with their aspirations, fears shift hopes. Nobody — least of all this will be proposed the slightest doubt about the mood of the people. They displayed their Christian Toyalty and their dogged will to preserve their national identifies and the people. tional identity and to regain their right to social and na-

tional self-determination All of those feelings had been embodied in the symbols and ideas of Solidarity; the Poles made clear they refused to forget the 16 months of at least partial liberation from the Rule of the Lie. It is likely that the conspiratorial colidarity will emerge stronger from the papal visit.

Nothing else is certain.
Poland teems with unverifiable rumors. Many people expect an increase in repression and persecution; others predict amnesty this month for political prisoners, abolition of the state of war and an attempt to extort support from the church for new Government-sponsored unions, purified of "extremist" elements - Walesa, that is, and ail the real Solidarity people. A particularly important test will be the fate of imprisoned Solidarity leaders and KOR members who have been awaiting trial for 10 months. The Government, with its beggars' cup almost empty, might think of gestures that would mallify Western powers, but fear of encouraging the opposition — not to speak of Moscow's demands for more efficient oppression — will perhaps prove stronger. These predictions do not necessarily exclude each other.

Most probably, the rulers will continue self-contradictory moves, trying to cheat everybody, to appease both the society and the Kremlin (and the U.S. as well). And appeasing nobody.

Leszek Kołakowski

Professor, Committee on Social Thought, Univ. of Chicago; fellow, All Souls College, Oxford

The Pope and Poland: A Symposium

In the aftermath of John Paul II's visit, questions were raised about the import for state and church. Below. six leading authorities make an assessment.



Contact/Giantracce Gorgoni (top); Gamma-Liaten/Catp Elres (Walesa); Sygma/Etenti Burean (Jaruzelski)
Poles waving to Pope John Paul II's helicopter; Lech Walesa (left); Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski

Moscow, Beware

OPE John Paul II showed the Polish people that they are not alone, that the world outside is con-cerned about them. It reaffirmed the historic role of the Catholic church as the moral and solritual f tion of Polish life and extended this role to secular affairs in which the church, with Solidarity, is the only legitimate representative of the people.

The visit also was intended to break the stalemate be-

tween a Government which has no nation to lead and a nation which has no government to represent it. On this point, we can't judge the outcome until we know what oc-curred in the Pope's meetings with Gen. Wojclech Jaruzelski and with Lech Walesa, which underscored the fact that Jaruzelski is not the only authority in Poland.

Politically the visit strengthened the hand of Jaruzel ski in dealing with Moscow and his own orthodox Communists and it strengthened the working class in dealing with General Jaruzelski. It made clear to the Polish leaders, and especially to Soviet General Secretary Yuri V. Andropov, that Poland remains potentially explosive and that police truncheons and military violence are not the right instruments to achieve national reconciliation. (Since the events in Poland, the Soviet leadership has realized that the crises in its East European empire are systemic, but it has yet to find an effective remedy.) The visit also in-

creased the church's leverage as the only institution able to prevent a dangerous and unpredictable escalation. In addition, it showed the Polish hard-liners and Soviet leaders, as well as the, in a sense, authentic Polish leaders of defunct Solidarity and the clergy, which has been radicalized, that something has to give. It showed it

is unrealistic to expect the restoration of the pre-Soli darity status quo ante or the virtual resurrection of Solidarity's full powers. The stalemate can only be broken by gradual steps toward reform accepted by both sides, no because those steps are what both sides really want but because, with the Soviet army looming on the horizon, Polish politics are a very precarious art of the possible.

Director, Research Institute on International Change, Columbia University

What Trade-Offs?

OHN PAUL'S visit to Poland demonstrates anew that unless it resorts to oppression, the regime can rule only with the acquiesence of the church.
Church and state had different short-term goals ence of the church

which were achieved to varying degrees. Whatever specifics the Pope and Gen. Wolciech Jaruzelski discussed, it seems that the church will encourage the preservation of civil order, as it normally has in Communist Poland, in exchange for the state's relaxation of oppressive policies and actions. At the same time, the Pope embraced the concept of independent trade unions and other reforms, which he expects the regime gradually to

Simultaneously, the Pope reinforced the church's traditional role as a major arbiter in Polish society, the repository of Polish nationalism and the beneficiary of popular loyalty, especially in times of adversity. Providing it does ease its controls, the regime can realistically expect some improvement in relations with the West, some relief from sanctions and renewal of limited access to Western capital. The Reagan Administration has inti-

With a Polish Pope, the church's conduct of relations with the Polish regime is passing from the Polish episco-pate to the Vatican. Although earlier governments preierred such a development, they had not reckoned with the Polish Pontiff. John Paul will continue to be inti-mately involved in Polish matters, although he may, to the relief of his advisers, tend to place them in a larger

Solidarity may have been decimated as an organized national force, but its spirit and the movement it embodied will become another hallowed benchmark in Polish history. In this sense it will survive as a symbol for

popular hopes and aspiration pular hopes and aspirations.

For the present, Lech Walesa, so politically adroit since his release, cannot be dismissed as irrelevant. The state may attempt to ignore him but he is a constant re-minder to the people and the authorities of an exhibitanting and hopeful period in contemporary Polish history.

In the longer run, it is difficult to make prediction especially since Moscow remains to be heard from. This Polish Pope also called for Polish sovereignty and inde-pendence and described Poland's international role as a bridge between East and West, observtions which the Soviet Union will find practically impossible to accept.

William E. Schaufele President, Foreign Policy Association; former United States Ambassador to Poland

Of 'Legitimization'

ther the regime nor its guest yet both have reason to be satisfied. By reminding his countrymen that he remained faithful to their fundamental aspirations, the Pope once again won their affection and enhanced the awesome moral authority of the church. In addition, he made clear that the church is the only power with which the Government can negotiate. Its role as the regime's sole interlocutor is likely to be greater than ever.

As for the Government, it acceded to the trip hoping it

would thereby be legitimized in the eyes of the West and would thereby be legitimized in the eyes of the West and
— no less important — that whatever nasty surprises the
visit might entail, Poles would be left with no illusions
about democratization and political pluralism. The regime twitched uncomfortably while the Pope spoke of
"the arrogant use of power" and pronounced the word
"solidarity." The militia showed uncommon restraint
during the visit. Yet at the same time, the regime abolished the artists union, launched new abuse against Walesa, brought 13 Solidarity members to court on "terror. sa, brought 13 Solidarity members to court on "terrorism" charges and dissolved a Catholic discussion club in Czestochowa. The official press described the visit as evidence of the "legitimization of the Polish Government by the Vatican and the church" in hopes it would also be consecrated by Western banks and governments.

This is not to suggest an unsavory alliance of church and state. It may be assumed that the church is motivated by its vision of the common good, as well as geopolitical 'realism.'' Perhaps projects under discussion — such as the fund to help private farming — may indeed alleviate Poland's desperate economic plight. But it would be foolhardy to expect basic concessions. The goal of genuine democratization, which is precisely what the people want, remains as distant as ever.

Abraham Brumberg Author, "Poland, Genesis of a Revolution" Random House and Vintage Books

Solidarity's Future

HE Pope has provided hope for Poles who are followers-of Solidarity's ideals and for the union's future. He has instilled greater national unity and faith in the church. His starn message to the Polish Government was also directed to the Soviet Union. The people of Poland received him with great emotion and under stood him with satisfaction

In spite of the Pope's strong criticism, the Government headed by Gen. Wolciech Jaruzelski was given new life. The great outpouring of people strengthened General Jaruzelski's hand in dealing with the Soviets. The people's unity and obvious strength offered a counterweight to Soviet pressure on General Jaruzelski.

Following the visit, we expect to see an increase in dialogue between the church and the regime, culminating in the release of many political and Solidarity prisoners and beyond that, in the lifting of martial law.

The church will project Solidarity's goals and aims while the leadership of the union remains in the shadows. The next few months will test the soundness of this concept and its acceptability for the Polish people. When the whole package is known, we will be better able to analyze it; at present, however, there is a feeling that Lech Walesa and the Solidarity leaders have been let down. All signs point to greater cooperation between the

church and the Government in solving the country's chaotic economic problems. The Pope's admonitions to the Polish Government and his teaching have instilled a spirit of hope and light in the people. His visit will have a great impact on many governments of Eastern Europe.

Aloysius A. Mazewski President, Polish-American Congress and Polish National Alliance

Parliamentary Gains Last Week Showed Support for Nakasone's Hawkish Views and Colorful Style

Japanese Leader Escapes the Gray Areas

By CLYDE HABERMAN

TOKYO -- Perhaps the biggest winner in Japan's national elections last week was not on the ballot — Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister for the last seven

Technically, Japanese voters did nothing more than elect a new House of Councillors, the upper chamber of Parliament, which is so devoid offclear responsibility that the British House of Lords looks vital by comparison. But the triennial voting for the upper house can often point to a political trend. So it was significant that Mr. Nakasone's Liberal Democratic Party improved its already solid majority by three seats, for a total of 137 out of 252. The closest opposition party, the Socialists, had only 44 seats.

Not that a Liberal-Democratic victory is so startling. It is part of the natural order of things, like the Yomiuri Giants' capturing the pennant in Japan's Central League. The Liberal Democrats, amply conservative despite their name, have held power since 1955 and there is no sign that the Japanese people are ready to vote them out, although there is evidence that the party keeps winning more be-cause of the stubbornness of old habits rather than great

Nevertheless, Mr. Nakasone, a lower-house member, " seemed able to claim an endorsement of what so far has been unorthodox leadership. Prevailing wisdom holds that the Japanese Prime Minister is little more than the Mr. Nakasone has made plain that he wants to be the chief

This is especially true in foreign affairs, an area usually thought to mean little to voters here. In his few months in office, Mr. Nakasone has brought Japan closer to an alliance with the West than had been considered probable or politically wise. Repeatedly, he has said it is time for his country to assume more responsibility for its own defense instead of concentrating on microchips while someone else, notably the United States, pays for the

He may well leave office with his best-remembered line something he never said - that he wanted Japan to become an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" against the Soviet Union. It turned out that the phrase had been an interpreter's embellishment, but the forceful imagery well reflected the Prime Minister's hawkish views.

On matters of style - always important in this symhol-minded country — Mr. Nakasone also has proved a contrast to his predecessors, most of whom were hard-toremember men in gray suits and moods. This Prime Minister is a forceful presence, with wit, a fair command

of English and an appreciation for language.

Analyzing last week's election, he noted the sudden emergence of tiny single issue parties as a political pheenon, Maybe, Mr. Nakasone said, that is because the big parties such as his are "department stores," while the new ones are "boutiques" - fine for specialty shopping,

His attributes have made him popular among Western leaders, but traditionally these are not traits greatly admired by the Japanese. In fact, despite his success through two decades as a national figure, Mr. Nakasone had been widely distrusted. Newspapers, in many ways the true opposition in this country, regularly attack him for "dangerous" talk on military issues, and many people believe he will say anything to perpetuate his power.

Often, Mr. Nakasone gives his critics abundant amunition. During the campaign, he toned down his more vigorous pro-defense statements. Last week, he said once again that he would keep military spending below 1 percent of the gross national product — a threshold that has acquired almost mythological significance. How he intended to do that and still keep his promises to toughen Japanese defenses was

A long time ago, the on-the-one-hand-this, on-the-other-hand-that approach earned him the nickname of 'weather vane,'' but on certain fundamentals Mr. Nakasone has not bounced around as much as opponents contend. During the campaign he clung to a long-held position



Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone

that Japan had to take its place in global affairs, and this call for greater Japanese assertiveness varied only in the intensity of the rhetoric. His basic commitment on this score has not changed since the years immediately after World War II, when he always wore a black tie as a sign of "mourning" for his occupied country.

Judging from the uncommonly high rating given his comments in the polls endlessly taken in Japan, he has public opinion on his side, the past distrust nothwithstanding. One ques-tion, though, is how much Mr. Nakasone will use this to move the country rapidly on matters like defense. He has indicated that, like most of his predecessors, he will be cautious. "We have to be careful to know the demand of the people," he said.

No recent Japanese leader has lasted more than a couple of years in office, and lower-house elections that could decide Mr. Nakasone's fate must be held before next June. Japanese public opinion can be volatile. One likely influence is the tortoise-like trial of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka on bribery charges. By coincidence, the court announced the day after the election that it would issue its verdict Oct. 12. Most Japanese anticipate a guilty verdict, and, as a recent beneficiary of Mr. Tanaka's support, Mr. Nakasone can expect to be harmed. He realizes that, He also has been around long enough to know the way the wind blows.



I'm glad I changed.

Abortion Foes Overreach in The Senate

In nearly a decade of Congressional debate, those who oppose Federal laws limiting a woman's right to abortion have been aided in no small way by squabbling among those who favor limitations. Such was the case again last week in the Senate, where a restrictive constitutional amendment lost 50 to 49, 18 votes short of the necessary two-thirds majority.

Paul Brown, director of the Life Amendment Political Action Committee, said that his allies in the antiabortion cause had unwisely applied pressure on Senators Orrin G. Hatch,



Senator Orrin G. Hatch

a Republican from Utah, and Thomas F. Eagleton, a Democrat from Missouri, the sponsors of the 10word amendment. The proposal stated that "A right to abortion is not secured by this Constitution."

"By pushing this futile amendment to the floor of the Senate," Mr. Brown said, "the National Right to Life Committee and the National Conference of Catholic Bishops have accomplished what the National Abortion Rights Action League and the Planned Parenthood Federation of America have not been able to do," he said. "They have handed the prolife movement the greatest single legislative setback in its 10-year history and have driven a mammoth wedge into the movement itself."

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Senator Jesse Helms, a Republican from North Carolina and a proponent of restrictions, said that the vote had been a blunder because support for passage clearly hadn't been there from the start. He promised that opponents of abortion would be back soon with statutory bans, which require only simple majorities.

Chicago Needs **Three to Tango**

The way things are going in Chicago, Mayor Harold Washington's term may be up before he and the City Council shake hands and get on with the business of governing. Just as it seemed the city's first

black Mayor and the rebellious white Council majority had reached accommodation on one important issue. a black civic group filed a suit last week that some Council members said could undermine further negotiations. The suit in Federal District Court, filed by the Chicago Black United Communities, charges that a group of 29 white aldermen led by Edward R. Vrdolyak conspired to "deny blacks equal say in the Council."

Mr. Vrdolyak's all-white faction ranged itself against Mr. Washington's 21 allies, 16 of whom are black, shortly after the Mayor was sworn in two months ago. The group has vowed to frustrate any attempts by the Mayor to dismantle Chicago's patronage system and has kept his supporters off influential committees.

Recently the 'two sides reached agreement on the number of jobs that the Mayor would control, increasing it to 1,200 from 792. But it now appears that any further negotiations may be delayed pending the outcome of last week's suit, which asks that all actions taken by the Vrdolyak-dominated Council be nullified.

They Stand Miscorrected

The printed record of Congressional testimony often makes politicians look bad enough, but now somebody evidently has decided to make them look worse. Last week the House of Representatives, responding to complaints by Republicans that committee reports had been tampered with, directed its ethics

committee to look into the rewriting. It subsequently developed that alteration of many of the remarks had been authorized by the people who made them.

The altered transcripts involved hearings held last year on the performance of the Environmental Protection Agency and, in 1980, on silver market speculation. Here and there entire blocks of testimony had been deleted. In some cases words were changed; a Republican who recalled making a crack about the size of a committee's "majority" staff said it came out "minority." All in all, said Republican leader Robert H. Michel of Illinois, "We are dealing with repugnant acts designed to discredit specific members of the minority in this House." House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts said a committee aide had doubtless fiddled with the texts without authorization and would be duly caught and sacked.

That wasn't enough for seven of the Republicans who said their words had been altered. They asked the Justice Department to investigate, claiming that the House's Democratic majority was "stonewalling" by voting to refer the matter to the ethics panel but refusing to require the committee to hold public hearings. The committee named Ralph Plotkin, a General Accounting Office lawyer, special counsel with powers to conduct a transcript investigation.

Can the Pentagon Save a Bundle?

The idea that smarter shopping would save billions for the Pentagon got a 21-gun endorsement last week from a Presidential task force of business executives.

The group ticked off 40 steps the military could take to save \$92 billion over the next three years, much of it by taking away weapons-buying authority from the individual services and by increasing competition for munitions contracts. The group said it had found that between drawing board and production line, the cost of 14 weapons in particular had risen from \$30 billion to \$82 billion.

The report, the handiwork of the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control, was the sixth in a series that began 15 months ago. Their recommendations landed with a thud at the Pentagon. Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, who said that it would be "cruelly unfair for the American people to perceive that vast savings can be realized within a very short time," insisted that great strides had already been taken toward improving efficiency. Further, he said, the group's suggestion that qualification time for a military pension should be extended from 20 to 30 years would "create havoc with the morale and readiness of our troops." Capitol Hill isn't likely to smile on a suggestion that \$2 billion to \$5 billion a year could be saved by closing useless military bases.

'Imprudent' **Words on Dioxin**

The American Medical Association tried a little fast footwork before Congress last week, but still seemed a bit out of step on the issue of dioxin contamination. "We regret some of the imprudent language of our Missouri colleagues," an A.M.A. representa-tive told a House subcommittee, referring to a recent resolution that accused the news outlets of "hysterical malreporting" and conducting a witch hunt" on dioxin.

"If one of my 14-year-old kids wrote such an intemperate, irresponsible and demagogic editorial in a high school newspaper, I would whack their fannies," said Representative James H. Scheuer, a New York Democrat. Dr. John R. Beljan said that the offending parts of the resolution, interpreted by President Reagan and many others as minimizing concern over dioxin, did not represent official A.M.A. policy. Even though adopted by the association's 351-member House of Delegates after being proposed by the Missouri delegation, they were merely "part of the background record," he said.

Beyond the Capitol Hill arena, several Government groups issued their own views on dioxin-related subjects. Environmental Protection Agency drafted a plan suggesting the agency devote more money and personnel to finding contaminated sites and health effects in a "high-profile" approach. A group of scientists meeting at the Centers for Disease Control concurred with the C.D.C.'s assessment that dioxin concentrations above one part per billion in soil were unsafe, though this threshold was still uncertain. And the Air Force announced that its first study of pilots and crews exposed to Agent Orange in Vietnam showed no abnormal death rates. But the report said this

was inconclusive because the "small,

young and relatively healthy cohort

may not have yet reached the latency

period wherein attributable fatal dis-

ease might be expected."

Michael Wright, Cartyle C. Douglas

Democrats' \$720 Cap on Reductions Was Among the Victims Last Week

Anyone Can Devise a Tax But Who Can Pass One?

By JONATHAN FUERBRINGER

WASHINGTON - Taxes can be raised in any number of ways. Ask any member of Congress who has an interest in making the Government's books balance and he or she can produce a list. Many of the revenue-raising measures add up, too, reaching the \$73 billion over three years that Congress mandated in the 1984 budget resolution approved over President Reagan's objections.

But the early summer line is that Congress isn't likely to clear a tax bill this year. Said one key aide dryly last week, "The chances of approval are better than some people think. I think there is a 30 percent chance.'

Developments last week probably made the odds even longer. Five Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee vowed to fight the tax increases called for in the budget resolution, which they dubbed "economic insanity." Meanwhile, aides to Democratic Representative Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois, head of the House Ways and Means Committee, said the chairman had decided to put off any move to write a tax bill until September, after Congress's August recess.

The \$720 tax-reduction cap, which Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. pushed through his Democratic House, lost in the Republican-controlled Senate, eliminating it as a revenue raising contender. And the easier than expected 55 to 45 defeat also makes repeal of income tax indexing, which ties tax brackets to inflation starting in 1985 and was a key Democratic option earlier this year, look much more difficult. As one of the Speaker's aides acknowledged, the arguments for the tax cap were much stronger than the ones for repeal of indexing.

In addition, the economic recovery continues, despite concerns in the financial community and elsewhere about those \$200 billion budget deficits expected for several years to come. The Reagan Administration announced a revised economic forecast last week, which raises the rate of growth from 4.7 percent to 5.5 percent this year and from 4 percent to 4.5 percent for 1984.

The unemployment rate, which has slipped from 10.7 percent in December to 10 percent in May, is still expected to be high, only dropping to 9.6 percent by the last quarter of 1983 and only 8.6 percent by the end of next year. But most forecasters say inflation is still likely to remain in check, with prices, as measured by the broadgauged GNP deflator, rising 4.6 percent this year and 5 percent in 1984.

The President's optimism at last week's press conference — "the economy is beginning to sparkle," he said - was backed up by the later report of a 1.2 percent rise in the May index of leading economic indicators, an indication of economic strength several months down the road, and a strong 1.9 percent rise in new factory orders.

And the Administration is predicting that the stronger than anticipated economic growth this year and next - although still less than average for the beginning of an economic recovery - will trim some \$10 billion to \$15 billion from the 1984 deficit projection of \$190.2 billion and some \$25 billion more from the 1985 deficit of \$184.6 billion.

A Few Taxing Ideas

So the economic climate seems to make the President's arguments against raising taxes and tampering with the recovery more persuasive. Last year, when Congress and, in the end, the President pushed through the three-year, \$100 billion tax increase, it was in the cause of lowering Federal budget deficits and interest rates.

But the revenue lists are being prepared and both Bob Dole, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Mr. Rostenkowski know they can't just skirt the issue altogether.

First is the income tax, but there are few options. With the cap and indexing crossed off, there is a surcharge, which the President proposed as part of his fiscal 1986 tax package. He also proposed putting this on the corporate tax.

There is the Rostenkowski proposal, known as a freeze, which delays many of the tax reductions approved in 1981, including those for inheritance and gift taxes and charitable deductions. For business to worry about are some increases in the taxes that banks pay, as partial punishment for their drive to repeal withholding on dividends and

interest, and a rise in insurance company levies. Also on the business list are changes in accelerated depreciation, including lengthening the depreciation for structures from 12 years to 15 years or 20 years. More restrictions on leasing, which al-

lows the sale of tax breaks, are also likely. Compliance is at the top of Mr. Dole's list. He also wants to crase some tax breaks, such as income averaging and deductions for state sales and local taxes. Also on this list is a cap on the deduction for employer-paid health premiums

In theory, the total of new taxes and reforms could come close to the \$73 billion total over three years and hitting the \$46 billion, which is the target for fiscal 1986, which begins Oct. 1985. But politically the addition is difficult at best.

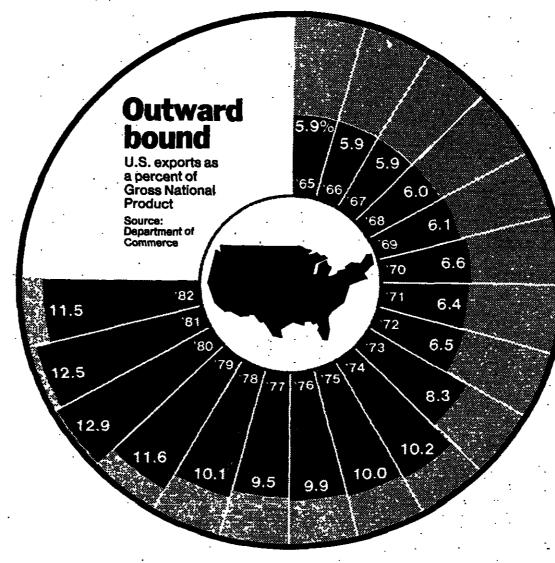
The revenue is going to "be extremely difficult for us to raise," said Republican Senator John Heinz of Pennsylvania, a member of the Finance Committee. "The House has to act first," he said, referring to the constitutional requirement that taxes originate in the House, "and for once I am grateful for the Constitution.' "Of course it's possible," said Representative

Sam Gibbons of Florida, the number-two Democrat on the Ways and Means Committee. "But the question is whether it is desirable and when." And with the economy just beginning to recover, "it is not desirable now." But, he acknowledged, if interest rates go up - which could rekindle the fear of deficits --- a tax increase soon could be in order. Said Mr. Dole, mindful of the bruises inflicted in

any tax tussle, "If in fact the President says no to anything, I'm not sure what point there is to go

Congress's Keen Interest Has a One-Word Explanation: Jobs

Foreign Trade Becomes a Local Issue



By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH

WASHINGTON — The legend of the Yankee trader, the ingenious New England merchant plying the routes of the world, has faded with time, but selling abroad has never been more important to the nation's economy or politics.

"Five years ago if you talked exports, you maybe found three people interested," said Senator William V. Roth Jr., the Delaware Republican who heads a recently created export caucus that already commands the support of 71 Senators. A similar body in the House of Representatives, the Export Task Force, has tripled its membership in the last three years to 100.

The pressure on them to do something got fresh impetus last week as the Commerce Department announced that America's foreign trade deficit rose to a one-month record of \$6.9 billion in May. Some of the rise was attributed to America's faster economic recovery rate, but that left Congress no less determined to legislate remedies.

"Trade is the issue of the 1980's," says Don Bonker, the Seattle Democrat who heads the House group. "Congress has a leading role to play in removing unnecessary disincentives."

Caucus members in both branches support legislation that would increase American exports through greater coordination of tax, finance, antitrust and other policies with the efforts of exporters. The idea is to sharpen American competitive. ness, particularly against skilled traders such as Japan and Germany, and newly industrialized countries such as Korea, Taiwan and Singapore.

It is an increasingly popular political issue because export statistics are no longer arcane numbers in the back pages of newspapers. Quite the contrary. Four out of five new jobs in manufacturing over the last few years derive from foreign trade, according to a recent Government survey.

All this is a relatively recent phenomenon, For many years after World War II, American companies didn't care much about selling abroad because they had big enough markets at home. If there was a bias in foreign trade policy in the early postwar years it was toward imports that helped spur reconstruction of wartorn countries, former enemies as well as friends. But, "We have to compete today in the international marketplace," says Calman J. Cohen, vice president of the Emergency Committee for American Exports. The committee's 63 multinational companies have worldwide employment of five million

The cost of inattention to world trade became

particularly noticeable during the recession when basic industries such as copper, automobiles and steel laid off tens of thousands of workers. Although increasing foreign trade won't put them all back to work in their old jobs, exports do provide a way to focus on job creation, which has a strong appeal. "It does deflect some of the pressure for protectionism when members (of Congress) can point to exports," said James A. Peyser, staff director of the House export task force.

The United States, with an annual output of goods and services of about \$3 trillion, accounts for about a quarter of the world's G.N.P. But its share of the world's \$2 trillion in exports is only about 10 percent. United States Trade Representative Bill Brock, for one, believes the potential for expanding foreign trade is "unlimited.

With strong backing from the Reagan Administration the caucuses already have achieved some legislative successes. Perhaps the most important of them was the potentially far-reaching Export Trading Company Act, which was approved last year and is just now getting revved up. The act exempts from antitrust prosecution companies that team up to sell overseas. If they can show that grouping together for foreign ventures would not affect domestic competition, they get a prior antitrust clearance. Among the remaining items high on the export-

ers' wish lists, two are viewed as having a fairly good chance of winning Congressional approval.

One measure would clarify American compa-

nies' responsibilities under the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, which was intended to stop foreign payoffs by American firms. The Senate Banking Committee has approved the Business Accounting and Foreign Trade Simplification Act of 1983, which sets out in more precise language just when liabilities are incurred. After long delays, the House is moving on a similar bill.

Opposite Actions

The other would improve export financing. Both the Senate and House now have bills renewing the charter for the Export-Import Bank, but with modifications that would make Ex-Im's prime mandate to provide competitive financing terms for American exporters. The bank lends or guarantees the loans to America's foreign customers.

There is sharp contention over other trade legislation, however. The House and Senate bills that would extend the Export Administration Act, which expires Sept. 30, are diametrically opposed. This act gives the President authority to control

exports to the Soviet Union. Exporters like the House bill, which would make it more difficult for the President to act as he did last summer, when he halted the export of American technology for use in construction of the Russian gas pipeline to Western Europe. The Senate bill would give the President even broader powers to control not only exports of American technology, but imports from any countries that violate American trade sanctions.

The divisions over export controls are so deep that some are predicting no agreement between: the House and Senate. In that event, extension of the existing legislation might be the least objectionable solution. For one Congressional aide, the flap brought to mind Bismarck's comment that people should never see the way their sausages or their laws are made.

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Cutting Loose: The Drive to Divest

By JEFFREY MADRICK

OR more than a decade, Beatrice Foods prided itself on its aggressive acquisitions strategy - one that steadily transformed the Chicago concern into a \$10 billion-a-year conglomerate that sold everything from luggage to orange juice. But this past winter, faced with a sharp decline in profits, the buying spree has shifted into reverse. Now Beatrice plans to unload some 50 of its companies.

The real surprise is just how common this corporate about-face is becoming. Many companies, such as Beatrice, are trimming down operations rather than fattening them up. They are pruning unwanted divisions. And, they are redeploying their assets to support product lines and businesses they know best - and at times making a few new acquisitions to strengthen their core businesses. Clearly, divestiture is no longer a dirty word — an admission of failure; it is a sign that a company is getting its house in order.

"A company cannot be run like a stock portfolio any more," asserted Walker Lewis, president of Strategic Planning Associates, a management consulting firm in Washington. "You just can't buy and sell companies because they are providing a good return on investment at the moment. You have to know how to manage them over the long haul." Added Alan Kantrow, co-author of "Industrial Renaissance" and associate editor of the Harvard Business Review: "Signs are showing up that American management is beginning to understand that it neglected much of what it should have been doing in the 70's that is, showing more concern for the product, its quality, and the way it's produced."

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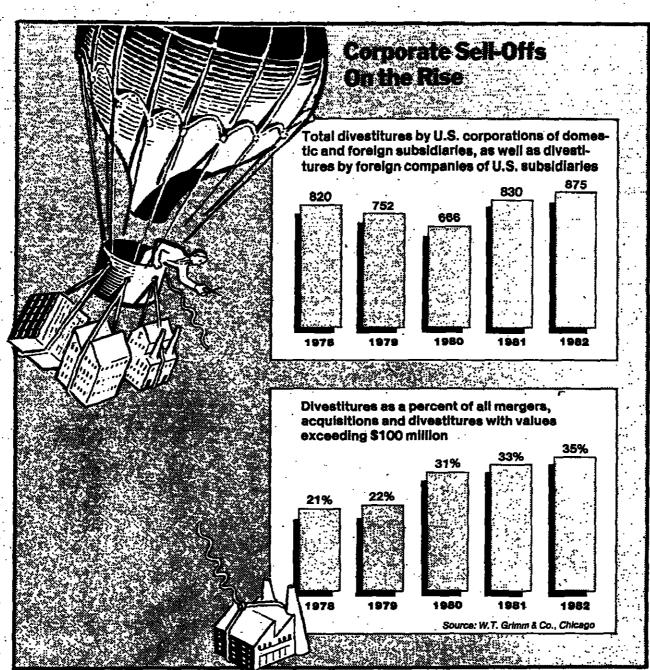
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Recent statistics support this view. W. T. Grimm & Company, a Chicagobased financial research firm, reported that there were 875 divestitures last year, up from a record low of 686 in 1980, and activity in this year's first quarter is keeping pace with 1982 levels. Perhaps more to the point, Grimm also found that major divestitures have mushroomed in the last few years. In fact, 13 percent of all divestitures in 1982 were larger than \$100 million, more than doubling the 1979 figure.

As the numbers might indicate, the pattern of divestiture affects a broadrange of diverse businesses - from food to toys, trucking to high technology, natural gas to magazine publishing. And, among those now involved in the activity are many corporate powerhouses that grew famous in the



difficult as his recession has been,"

At the same time, many United States corporations spread themselves too thin. Some found that they were imable to add the necessary management talent to properly run their acquisitions. Others realized too late that they lost control of marketing and product development by overly ambitious diversification into unfamiliar territories.

A study underlines the point. Ac-

said James L. Dutt, Beatrice's chairman, "one good thing that came out of it is that it gave us the chance to take a longer and harder look at some of the businesses we are in."

Companies once sought strength in size. But now they are

finding that less may be more.

late 70's for their insatiable appetite for acquisitions. Gould Inc., a \$1.6 billion diversified manufacturing conglomerate, for example, is transforming itself from a company that made everything from batteries to electrical motors into one specializing in electronics; the Signal Company is in the process of selling all subsidiaries unrelated to high technology, including its Mack Truck division, in a bid to concentrate on engineering and electronics, and Quaker Oats is ridding itself of video games, toys and chemi-cals to return to its established namebrand consumer products.

No doubt the recession and the severe toll it has taken on profits have helped redirect corporate game plans in this direction. Divestitures tend to increase in tough economic times, as companies scramble to raise cash, sell failing operations, or do both. "As" cording to McKinsey & Company, a New York-based management consulting firm, a conglomerate - a company that operates a number of unrelated businesses - fairs poorest by most measures of performance. Companies that manage several related businesses tend to do best. John Patience, a director of McKinsey, said the firm compiled data on three types of businesses: The first, such as AMP, which manufactures electronic control switches, sticks to one product and does it very well: The second group, including Procter & Gamble and Hewlitt-Packard, run a large number of related businesses, and the third type consists of conventional conglomerates like Beatrice.

"The reason the company that sticks to only one product places second is probably because that market eventually matures, and as a result growth slows," said Mr. Patience. The most important lesson from all this, he noted, is simply that "conglomerate managements have shown they cannot manage new businesses

And apparently this message is being heard loud and clear in executive board rooms across the nation. "I'd say that 90 percent of the companies I speak to are undertaking or considering a divestiture," said Richard Bingham, head of mergers and acquisitions for Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb, a major investment banking house. According to public figures, the three most active firms in divestitures - Lehman Brothers, Goldman, Sachs & Company and First Boston - hantwo years before. And this year's rate at Lehman Brothers so far is outpacing year-earlier levels. Goldman, Sachs reported that divestitures account for nearly half of all its transactions these days.

"Expansion for its own sake is no longer considered good," said Mr. Lewis of Strategic Planning Associates. Said Mr. Bingham of Lehman: "A subsidiary may not have the size, market share or cash flow to justify a place in the firm. Mergers and divestitures being made today are done with a close eye on improving productivi-

But the roots of the new corporate attitude go deeper. The litany of economic problems is familiar: Productivity growth has been slowing since the mid-1960's; real wages are down to the levels of the early 1960's, and despite the bull market, stock prices discounted for inflation are still low. 'American managers have to bear a large part of the responsibility," de-clared Mr. Kantrow of Harvard. "It does seem that the Japanese and other foreign managers have done it bet-

ter," he said. To some these explanations are too pat. Geoffrey Boisi, who heads mergers and acquisitions for Goldman, Sachs, believes that corporations have not completely abandoned the portfolio approach to management. "A lot of companies, he said, "are returning to their historical keys to success and getting rid of unwanted businesses. But you can treat a company as a portfolio of assets and still have a strategic thrust in a number of lines of businesses. Divesting a company from the portfolio is not all that different in philosophy from adding one through an

acquisition." And Mr. Kantrow of Harvard says it remains to be seen whether the current divestitures are the first step in an ongoing change in strategy, or just real test will come when business gets better and profits are up," he said. 'Then we'll see whether management sticks to these new principles."

Whatever management's reasoning, there is another important impetus to the strategy shift: Wall Street likes the new streamlining. On the basis of their divestiture plans, companies such as Beatrice, Quaker Oats and Signal, have received strong buy recommendations from analysts. "When a company gets rid of a negative value business, for example, one that is draining it of cash," said Strategic Planning's Mr. Lewis, "Wall Street loves it."

Leon Levy, former senior partner of Oppenheimer & Company, who spearheaded a recent attempt to get the TWC Corporation to split up its several subsidiaries, believes that the stock market has simply come to realize how difficult it is to manage a wide diversity of businesses under one roof. He adds that a stock market investor can diversify his portfolio on his own; he does not need a conglomerate to do it for him.

Sometimes divestiture goes handin-hand with the acquisition of other,

The **Economy**

more closely related businesses. Gould Inc., for instance, purchased two major electronics companies while divesting its other divisions. CSX Inc., which runs the Chessie Railroad, sold the Florida Publishing Company a couple of years ago, which baffled management for years; and last week it won a bidding contest for the Texas Gas Corporation. CSX's objective was not only the energy company but also Texas Gas's barge operation, which it feels will round out its East Coast transportation com-

Similarly, Esmark Inc., a consumer products conglomerate, has been selling off unrelated divisions. Meanwhile, it has made a bid - accepted last week - for Norton Simon, as a way to extend its product line. NL Industries has successfully retreated from the lead business into oil and related services through a series of divestitures and acquisitions. Occi-dental Petroleum and the Allied Corporation have been busy divesting subsidiaries to pay for newly acquired companies. And Time Inc. is spinning off its forest products division to concentrate on publishing.

For every seiler of a business there must be a buyer. And the abundance of those buyers has reinforced the move toward this new corporate attitude. One of the most important sources of buyers today is management itself through leveraged buyouts. In a leveraged buyout, management puts up little or no money and borrows heavily for the purchase price of the company. It then uses the company's cash flow and its assets to back up the loan. Gould's battery

maker, for example, is being bought by such a group managed by Allen & Company, an investment firm. Grimm reports that buyouts have become an increasingly popular strategy, accounting for nearly twice the proportion of divestitures than was the case a few years ago.

But other companies are also important buyers, and their objectives reflect the new back-to-basics dogma too. To Renault, for example, Mack Truck is valuable as part of its plan to 🐧 have an international presence in the truck manufacturing business. When Richardson-Vicks, a major personal care and health products company, wanted to sell its Merrell pharmaceutical division, it found a perfect buyer in Dow Chemical, according to Mr. Patience of McKinsey. Mr. Patience analyzed the company and thought it worth far less than the more than \$300 million Dow paid for it. "But to Dow, which had the products but not Merrell's sales force, the purchase was worth the price," he said.

Of course, not all the new directions these companies are taking will prove profitable. Mr. Patience, for example, believes the jury is still out on whether Gould's move into electronics will really pay off. But management's heightened sensitivity to return on investment, its skepticism about growth for its own sake, are hopeful signs. 'Just about everyone agrees,' said Mr. Lewis of Strategic Planning, "that what is going on today is for the most part for the better."

Jeffrey Madrick is financial editor of Business Times, a news program on the cable network ESPN.

DIVESTING: A CASE STUDY

Perhaps Gould Inc. best reflects the positive impact of a well-executed, divestiture-acquisitions strategy. In fact, since pursuing such a course in the past year, its stock has doubled to more than \$40 a share, outpacing the rest of an ebullient stock market.

But the company had modest beginnings, in 1968, Gould was \$100 million in sales. During the 1970's, its chairman, William Yivisaker, embarked on an ambitious acquisitions program. By the early 1980's, Gould's sales topped \$2 billion and three new lines had been added; industrial. electrical and electronic prod-

· A decade later, however, Mr. Ylvisaker's outlook changed and so did the company's fortunes. "I made extensive trips abroad back then," he recalled, "and i saw that all the other countries were building steel mills, auto plants and so on. When I put it all together, I realized the United States was headed for a major change.'

This helped him to decide that there were businesses that the United States was less competitive in; and they were businesses he wanted to get out of. It had also become clear that Gould's electronics segment was growing far faster than the other three product categories. When profits fell in 1980, the problems hit home, and Mr. Ylvisaker determined that something had to be done.

Mr. Yivisaker said that after researching the electronics industry, he made it the company's principal business. He expanded . and strengthened the electronics capital investment. He then launched a plan whose aim was to divest three-quarters of the firm. The first step was to put the industrial products group, a big supplier to the auto industry, on the auction block. "We started the process and waited to see how far we could go," Mr. Ylvisaker said.

The group was sold in 1981 for about \$435 million, Electrical products would be next, sold for nearly \$200 million earlier this year. Completing the divestiture program, Gould agreed to seli the battery business in May for about \$300 million.

Meanwhile, Gould purchased two large electronics companies, Systems Engineering Laboratories and American Microsystems. Mr. Ylvisaker claims that they are No. 1 and No. 2 in market share and technological capability in each market they

WEEK IN BUSINESS

New Esmark Offer Convinces Norton

Esmark sweetened its bid for Norton Simon, the company accepted the offer and David Mahoney is getting richer. The price tag is about \$34 a share, or \$918 million, plus Esmark gets a "right of first refusal" to buy any of Norton Simon's companies for one year. This will probably discourage Kohlberg, Kravis & Roberts and last week's newcomer - Anderson-Clayton - from pursuing their own takeover bids. As for Mr. Mahoney, right, his "motivation all along has been to get the best deal for the shareholders," his spokesman said. And Mr. Mahoney is no small shareholder. His 718,513 shares will be worth some \$25 million under the new deal — \$3.5 million more than the value under his initial \$29 a share offer. Moreover, his five-year, \$9 million employment contract will be honored, even though he will probably leave the company after the acquisition.

More sweeteners. Lenox finally acquiesced to a \$3 a share improvement in Brown-Forman's takeover bid -\$90 a share, or \$408 million. The china and crystal maker was evidently uncertain about the effects of its "poison pill" defense and was concerned about a possible flood of lawsuits by angry shareholders: Lenox chairman John S. Chamberlain will be elected to the Brown-Forman board. Of the coming merger, W. L. Lyons Brown Jr., president of the distiller and winemaker, said, "I suppose Bolla wine could be



served in Lenox crystal."

A cheer went up at Sotheby's when it learned that Philip Taubman, the Michigan real estate developer, had persuaded General Felt owners, Marshall Cogan and Stephen Swid, to halt their takeover attempt of the British auction house. Felt will sell its 29.9 percent stake in Sotheby's to Mr. Taubman at \$10.66 a share - a \$10.6 million profit for General Felt.

The third stage of the tax cut, which should pump some \$30 billion of addi-

tional spending and savings into the economy over the next 12 months, took effect last Friday amid continuing signs that economic growth is surging. The President's economic. advisers raised real growth figures for all of 1983 to 5.5 percent, up from 4.7 percent, and estimated that the faster pace of recovery would shave as much as \$15 billion off the budget deficit. But they also see an unemployment level of 9.6 percent for the last three months of 1983.

Sales of new homes rose 4.3 percent in May to their highest levels in three years, while in the same month the Index of Leading Economic Indicators was up 1.2 percent, new orders for factory output rose 1.9 percent and machine tool demand was up 28 per-

Ray Dirks was vindicated. The Supreme Court ruled that the insurance analyst did not misuse insider information in 1973 when he tipped clients of the impending collapse of the Equity Funding Corporation, an insurance fraud scheme that cost investors millions of dollars. It was a strong defeat for the Securities and Exchange Commission, which had censured Mr. Dirks for violating securities laws. In supporting Mr. Dirks's actions, the court set a new, more liberal interpretation for what constitutes illegal insider trading.

The stock market worried about interest rates all week, falling almost 33 points early on and regaining less than half of the loss by Friday's close. The Dow finished down more than 16 points, to 1225.26. Interest rates. which were erratic during most of the week, soared on Friday after the Federal Reserve reported a surprising \$600 million rise in the money supply.

Bank deregulation moved ahead, as President Reagan's deregulation committee eliminated all ceilings on the interest rates that banks can pay on time deposits with maturities from 32 days to 21/2 years and asked Congress to permit banks and thrift institutions to pay interest on business checking accounts. The committee also eased penalties on early withdrawals from time deposits. As for the lowly passbook savings accounts, its interest ceilings of 51/4 percent to 51/4 percent will remain until 1986.

Bethlehem Steel found \$500 million in innovative financing for modernizing two of its plants. The Voest-Alpine Group, an Austrian state-owned company, will build efficient continuous casters for the struggling No. 2 U.S. steelmaker, which will in effect lease the units. The funds will come from a group of banks and the Austrian government. Bethlehem not only benefits from modernization, it will not carry the loans on its books. Moreover, the first payments are not due until 1986.

Stock Exchange

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New York Stock Exchange

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ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Publisher

A. M. ROSENTHAL Executive Editor SEYMOUR TOPPING. Managing Editor ARTHUR GELB, Deputy Managing Editor JAMES L. GREENFIELD, Assistant Managing Editor LOUIS SILVERSTEIN, Assistant Managing Editor

MAX FRANKEL, Editorial Page Editor JACK ROSENTHAL, Deputy Editorial Page Editor

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A Third-Rate Iceberg?

5 Silly, partisan sniping: initially, that's all the flap over the debate papers seemed to amount to. So what that someone in the Carter camp gave the Rea- .. gan forces a heap of briefing papers? Such papers usually don't amount to much — and probably even less in the televised debate just before the 1980 election. After all, it was not Ronald Reagan who made viewers wince by sarcastically citing his daughter's views on nuclear proliferation.

So it was wholly understandable for President Reagan to stiff-arm the issue as "much ado about nothing." Even Democratic Speaker O'Neill discounted it, saying, "Briefing book or no briefing book, our candidate was extremely unpopular. Watergate, a third-rate burglary, soon became a first-rate iceberg. The Carter papers flap - in which no Federal crime has even been alleged - is probably a third-rate iceberg at most.

But it has become an iceberg nonetheless, and, as such, has come to warrant serious attention.

For one thing, even if no violation of law is discovered, it raises troubling questions of political ethics. So far, the President only begs them, asserting that unethical things shouldn't be done in politics. Fine, but what does that mean?

Does he think it is ethical to plant saboteurs or spies in the opposing camp? Probably not. But Mr. Reagan was plenty worried that President Carter woud spring some "October surprise" at the end of the campaign. Would he have accepted information on, say, a veiled plan to bring the hostages back from Iran? Would that have been ethical?

Does Mr. Reagan see a meaningful difference between a one-shot gift of briefing papers and a continuing pipeline of information out of the White House? He says that anyone who tries stealing information from the White House would be pretty foolish. We suspect he'd use a more apoplectic adjective if he found someone funneling papers out of his White House to the Democrats.

That raises another captivating thought. The cast in Washington scandals generally divides between bad guys trying to keep sins secret and good guys trying to root them out. This time, perhaps, there are black hats on both sides. Conceivably, the Reagan sources were Democrats of some stature. If so, disclosure might embarrass both parties.

The President no longer says much ado about nothing, and has prudently asked the Justice Department to investigate. But his heart doesn't seem to be in it. He responds to persistent questions by comparing the case to "the press rushing in to print the Pentagon Papers, which were stolen." What a vast difference that overlooks.

It's far from clear legally that Government information is property that can be stolen. But even so, does Mr. Reagan see no distinction between giving private or secret papers to reporters in order to alert the public to a perceived evil and handing over such papers for private use and profit?

Profit, in fact, may end up being the key legal and ethical word here. To what extent did a source in the Carter camp ask for payment, whether in money, favors, access or position? And to what extent was such payment made? The answers may turn out to be reassuringly innocent. The third-rate iceberg may turn out to be merely sleet. But the questions have to be asked.

Power Defined Is Not Power Lost

"In one fell swoop," said Justice Byron White in angry dissent last week, the Supreme Court wiped out more provisions of more Federal laws than all its previous decisions put together. The decision in question undid the so-called legislative veto. It was sweeping, or swooping, but it was also a sound reading of the Constitution's apportionment of power.

It looked at first as though the Court had liberated the President from severe Congressional restraints. But Congress may come out stronger.

The Court told the other two branches they may no longer resort to a 50-year-old device by which Presidents and Federal agencies were authorized to take certain actions but then required to give Congress a chance to veto those actions. What's wrong with that? As the Court said, it allowed after-the-fact legislation by Congress, or even House or Senate alone, without the President's approval or veto.

The legislative veto has not, in fact, been invoked often. But it could intimidate the executive branch and leave legislators with unwarranted authority over the law's execution. The device was written into so many laws that it will take time before the scope of the ruling is understood. The effects seem greatest in four areas, each of which may require a different response:

□ National security and diplomacy. The War Powers Act of 1973 left the President free to dispatch troops without Congress's approval or declaration of war, but it empowered Congress to direct him to pull them out. In other laws, Congress retained a veto over arms sales abroad, the export of nonmilitary nuclear facilities, foreign aid allotments and large defense contracts. To reclaim such powers, Congress will need much more precise legislation, subject to Presidential veto.

Regulatory power. Many laws give grand but loose instructions, like "make the air clean" or "make the workplace safe" and then direct agencies to write rules for reaching the goal. Some of these rules, though not all, were subject to Congressional veto. Congress will now have to be much clearer about how much authority it confers on unelected

☐ Spending. The Budget Control and Impoundment Act of 1974 requires the President to spend all appropriated funds. Yet postponing expenditures is often desirable. Hitherto, when the President announced delay, either house of Congress could overrule him. There have been a thousand postponement proposals in a decade - not many considering the volume of expenditures — and since there were usually sound managerial reasons, Congress objected only 100 times. Both branches will want somehow to preserve this flexibility.

☐ International trade. The Court's decision strikes down Congress's power to override the President's tariff rulings when industries are found injured by unfair foreign competition. Given the political pressures surrounding every tariff, Congress is sure to invent new ways to make itself heard.

In sum, scores of deliberately loose statutes now need review and revision. But losing the legislative veto is not the same as losing legislative power. Rather than a historic shift of power, the Court has wrought a valuable opportunity to clarify many laws and the properly distinct authority of those who write laws and those who carry them out.

Topics

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Questions of Image

Quintessence Since it can cost something over

\$200,000 to raise a child born in 1983, the tab for Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Pisner's five may be a cool million. And they won't save on hand-me-downs: the Pisner children were all born at the same time, last month.

That's why Mr. Pisner should not be explaining or apologizing for his inquiries to people whose products might benefit by quintuple endorsements. True, such activity seems at odds with his wish "to raise our children in as much privacy as possible." But given Mr. Pisner's responsibilities, promotion may be preferable to privacy; he's going to need all the help

It's not just that children are expensive. All parents know that. It's also the dispering and feeding and hugging and bouncing and chasing and coaxing and getting into snowsuit and out of snowsuit and out of bathtub and into bed --- which for the most part only mothers know about.

But that's not the way it's going to be chez Pisner. It's Mr. P. who's going to be staying home with the babies, and Mrs. P. who's beating it back to the office now that they've been born.

Besides looking after the quints, Mr. Pisner hopes to supplement his wife's income by working up assorted programs on his home computer. We wish him luck, but wouldn't count on his even being able to get near that nursery school.

A Weed Worth Keeping As if to make amends for all those

soggy weekends, spring has left us a floral legacy with an attractive face and a quaintly lethal name. Maybe because of the rains, the daisy fleabane has been growing more bountifully than usual in vacant lots, pavement cracks, along roadsides and in the un-

tended edges of lawns. The daisy fleabane is a gawky plant whose pretty pinkish flower has myriad tiny petals. If you think you see an aster blooming now out of season, it's really a daisy fleabane, the common or Philadelphia fleabane or. less frequently, its smaller cousin, the robin's plantain. Though it's what botanists call a cosmopolitan species. - it grows in Europe, Africa and the Himalayas - the daisy fleabane is,

mostly American. Fleabane got its name because it was once thought that burning its leaves would keep insects away. Actually, it doesn't deserve to be called a bane. Though henbane will kill any chicken that eats it and anybody who chews on baneberry will get pretty sick, a fleabane has no effect at all on

Gardeners finding it unexpectedly in their flower beds and taken with its unassuming beauty try to recall what

computer until they're old enough for it is and when they put it in. When they learn that it is a weed, only the narrow-minded ones pull it out.

> Demystifying Why did Spain's La Pasionaria al-

> ways wear black? In the years of the Spanish Civil War, legend had it that the state of the world impelled her to perpetual mourning.

> Only recently, however, did anyone think to put the question directly to Dolores Ibarruri, now 87. She told The Times's John Darnton that she wore black because she likes the color. For the same reason, she added, she'd sported the same pearl and black onyx earrings day and night for 40 years. She also denied that as a child she ever had to travel from town to town selling sardines from a tray carried on her head.

> How much literary_ speculation might the world be spared if contemporary journalists could only have more presence of mind? Napoleon might have explained that he never knew what to do with his hands when his picture was being painted. Shakespeare might have identified his Dark Lady, delivering generations of English majors from a ton of literary exegeses. And had American Presidents been coaxed to tell how they really felt about their mothers, psychobiography need never have been

Letters

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1983

In the Wake of the Pope's Trip: Two Struggles

The Pope's visit to Poland has provided us with an absorbing view of what may prove to be a significant turning point in the course of history. A dramatic human struggle is progressing simultaneously on two levels, with some deep parallels tying the two together.

On the one hand, we have a great man struggling with traditional Catholic theology and attempting to bring it to grips with the important events of today's world. On the other, we have an entire people struggling to alter the tradition of Soviet Communism, making it more amenable to that society's needs. In both cases the costs of failure and the benefits of success are extremely high. The Pope, in his desire to succor and

encourage his countrymen, has committed himself to finding a religious basis for the struggle for freedom that envelops Poland. He is arguing that in

The national debate about education

reveals a widespread belief that it is a

one-way process. The spotlight is on

the teacher; the students are in the

background, presumably absorbing

knowledge by reflected light. It is as

though one could acquire an educa-

tion, like a suntan, by mere exposure.

But a good education requires the

twofold process of good teaching and

disciplined learning. For in the end

the teacher can only open a door or

shine a light or stimulate the student's

imagination. The student must do the

rest. Often this involves hard work,

especially in the sciences. And there's

I believe a major cause of the de-

cline in scholastic achievement has

been the hedonism spawned by our

consumer society. It has led the

young to demand quick and easy

gratification. It has bred a distaste

for disciplined work. Through the

mass media, it has promoted as role

models not intellectuals in the arts

and sciences but athletes, pop singers

And our schools have moved with

the spirit of the times: in an effort to

avoid boredom and enhance pleasure,

they have relaxed academic require-

Fortunately, poor schools and bad

teachers are not preventing gifted and

motivated students from achieving

success. But the steady erosion of

ments and lowered standards.

involvement in these activities.

Education's Failure at the Receiving End

some sense the word of God supports the Poles in that struggle. Partly this argument depends on the Pope's attitude regarding the dignity of work. Partly it depends on his perception that the strife in Poland is founded (to some extent at least) on religion.

The latter argument provides some explanation for the Pope's quite different approach to clerical involvement in the political events of Central and South America. Presumably the Communist (and therefore atheist) leanings of those revolutionary movements were a major factor behind the Pope's admonishment against church

Even so, it seems clear that the Pope has undergone a change in outlook: if a religious basis can justify a struggle for freedom, then it must be spelled out exactly how theological principles lead to this support, and bow they allow an identification of-"just" struggles. The Pope's commit-

standards has reinforced the negative

attitude of most students and discour-

aged many a good teacher by demon-

strating that you can lead a student to

the fonts of knowledge but you can't

Obviously, we need better teachers

and higher standards if we are to

raise our educational level. But we

also need students with a greater

thirst for knowledge. We need to

mobilize our resources - most of all

the mass media - to "sell" our

young people role models that will

stimulate their minds as well as their

Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y., June 23, 1983

ment to the struggle in Poland indicates that he is willing to shoulder the burden of developing these principles.

Clearly he will not be alone: not only the clergy in Central and South America but also the Catholic Bishops Conference in the United States (as revealed in its letter against nuclear, weaponry) indicates a strong disposition to explore means of elucidating. theological principles with an application to today's greatest problems.

Conceivably then, we are on the threshold of a theological revolution. If successful, the positive implications of such a revolution are great. If unsuccessful, the costs to Pope John Paul II, and the Catholic Church in general, could be quite high.

The struggle of the Polish people, too, offers a choice of great costs or great benefits. If the Solidarity movement, or a successor, is to survive, it must bring an entrenched Soviet Communist doctrine somehow to admit of considerably more freedom of discourse than that doctrine now tolerates. Success might have a great influence in opening communications between the democratic and the Communist worlds.

Failure, however, if this re-awakened movement grows in an atmosphere of frustration, could well be a true disaster for Poland. A second crackdown would no doubt be very fiercely dealt, and the effects on the human spirit in Poland would be altogether devastating.

There is a final parallel between the Polish Pope and the Polish people as both struggle against an entrenched doctrine: in each case, failure of the struggle will ultimately result in severe damage to the doctrinaire organ-

Catholicism, as well as all of Christianity, desperately needs to find a set of principles which bring religious belief in touch with man's great present difficulties. Soviet Communism also needs desperately to find a way of opening its doctrine to the productive advantages of free information exchange.

Failure of either of these great doctrines to respond flexibly to their respective challenges will result in a significant level of damage. Soviet Communism in particular is unlikely to respond well in the event that it comes to perceive a further Polish crackdown as mandatory. For those of us who can only observe this dramatic twofold struggle, we can marvel at the courage of the Pope and his countrymen. and wish fervently for their ultimate RICHARD W. EVANS

Huntington, L.I., June 24, 1983 red-faces were eavite from Artioa.)

The Peril in Placing Weapons in Space

To the Editor:

and video stars.

Flora Lewis's June 20 column was an excellent summary of the rationale in favor of a treaty banning weapons in space. Only two additional points need to be noted:

A space weapons defense system such as that suggested by President Reagan several months ago would introduce a whole new source of instability in the arms race. A defensive umbrella, even if it could be perfectly built (and it is the overwhelming consensus of experts in this field that it could not), gives the nation that has it a perceived first-strike capability. Such a perceived ability is very threatening and would result in extreme countermeasures or even in nuclear war itself.

Thus far, we have really succeeded only twice in arms control; once with the antiballistic missile treaty and once in preventing weapons of mass destruction in space. Opening up space to weapons development would essentially negate both of these treaties and put us back many steps in limiting the danger of nuclear weapon LOUIS FRIEDMAN

Executive Director, Planetary Society Pasadena, Calif., June 22, 1983

Watt's Liberal Sins

In a June 16 Op-Ed article, "Watt's Park Land Failures," Frances Beinecke of the Wilderness Society raised a number of objections to Interior Secretary Watt's stewardship of our national parks. When judged by authentic conservative standards, Secretary Watt has also been a failure:

 He has been operating our large nationalized park system at an annual loss of about \$500 million (excluding capital-carrying charges on the park system's assets). The Secretary could eliminate this cash-flow deficiency by increasing park user fees by about 2,000 percent.

 More importantly, he has failed to roll back the frontier of state ownership and privatize some of the 73 million acres of Federal park land. Mr. Watt could begin to privatize parks by implementing the recommendations of a General Accounting Office's report, "Lands in the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area Should Be Returned to Private Ownership" (Jan. 22, 1981). It's time for the Secretary to stop talking and begin acting in an authen-

STEVE H. HANKE Senior Fellow, Heritage Foundation Washington, June 20, 1983

tically conservative way.

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters for publication must include the writer's name address and telephone number. Because of the large volume of mail received, we regret that we are unable to acknowledge or to return unpublished letters.

An Afghan Settlement Process Under Way up arms and receive training (from

ISIDOR GORN

To the Editor:

make him think.

Sabah Kushkaki is wrong when he writes that there can be no political settlement of the conflict in Afghanistan (Op-Ed June 22). While negotiations between Pakistan and Afghanistan might not be showing immediate results, a different kind of political settlement process is already under way inside Afghanistan.

The Government is negotiating with tribal leaders and with military commanders of the rebel organizations inside the country. Two weeks in Afghanistan (May 15 to 30) convinced me that these negotiations have made considerable progress.

According to Government figures, in recent months more than 200 rebel military commanders have defected from their Pakistani-based leadership and come over to the Government side, bringing with them some 20,000 armed men.

I was not able, of course, to verify these figures. But the trend does exist - many rebel commanders inside Afghanistan have lost faith in their 'leaders'' in Pakistan. I had the opportunity to interview

one of these former commanders, a young man named Malang who had been a member of the "Islamic Party" of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, probably the strongest rebel military organization. Malang had commanded some 250 men in Kabul province. On his trips to Pakistan to pick

Americans and Egyptians, he says) he got to know the political leadership of the "Islamic Party." In his view, they are primarily interested in personal profits and not in any 'Islamic war."

Meanwhile, popular support for Malang's detachment had declined in Kabul province, and he decided to open talks with the Government. Today Malang is a first lieutenant in the Afghan Army.

There are a number of further factual errors in Kushkaki's commentary. I will limit myself to just one more: his claim that the rebels are fighting for an "Islamic government." If so, it is a strange variety

Take the so-called Islamic Party. Its leader, convicted of a political murder before he managed to leave Afghanistan in 1973, led a Pakistanifinanced unit of 5,000 men into Afghanistan in 1975 to stir up trouble for the Government there, which was engaged in a border conflict with Pakistan. In 1978, he started his present campaign. His program consists of opposing land reform, the Afghan Government's literacy campaign and laws guaranteeing equal rights for men and women. A freedom fighter? KONRAD EGE

Washington, June 23, 1963 The writer is a European freelance

High-Priced 1984 Olympic Summer Games

The "Olympic Ticket Information and Order Form" for 1984 is out. For the last few years, we have been hearing from the Los Angeles Olympic Committee how this would be a no-frills Olympics, that there would be no loss to the City of Los Angeles.

The committee got major corporations to plunk down big dollars for the privilege of becoming Olympic sponsors. Such contributions are doubtless the result of business decisions that in the long run are expected to prove very profitable.

But now the committee is asking anyone who wants to attend summer events to do the same.

In 1976, I went to the Montreal Games. I happen still to have that

price list, so I did a comparison. Assuming that a person would attend one session for each category in each event (e.g., four boxing sessions: preliminaries, quarters, semis and finals), I found that the lowestpriced tickets cost \$275 in 1976 and \$780 in 1984, for a 183.6 percent increase. The highest-priced tickets went from \$532 to \$1,726, for a 224.4 percent increase. (I excluded events that were not around in 1976.)

I understand the need for price increases, but I don't feel that the Los Angeles Olympic Committee understands the need for participation by all of the people, not just those who have money to burn. PAUL KRUPNICK

North Bellmore, L.I., June 20, 1983



The New York Times Company 229 West 43d St., N.Y. 10036

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On the Glenn Trail

By William Safire

TRENTON - At a breakfast given for local politicians by Presidential hopeful John Glenn, as the candidate was making his inspirational remarks about the need for America to "go for it," an uncommitted county chairman whispered his analysis of '84 politics: "If Reagan stubs his toe, this guy Glenn could make it. For Mondale to make it, Reagan would have to break

Covering a Presidential campaign 16 months before an election is fun. No necklaces of credentials, no camera crews loading up a chartered 727 "zoo plane," no grim-faced men wired up with plugs in their ears, no closed doors or mysterious gaps in schedules marked "staff time."

At this early stage, one reporter, one pundit and one biographer traipsed along on Ransome Airlines to watch the man who would be President develop "the" speech to local pols and small groups of mildly interested people who could become supporters and fund-raisers.

Senator Glenn's "the" speech calls for "basic, breakthrough, seminal, Nobel-laureate research," bemoans cuts that amount to "the eating of seed corn," knocks a "borrow-borrow, spend-spend economic policy," evokes John F. Kennedy on space and recites Ralph Waldo Emerson on the need for change. The former astronaut and winner of five Distinguished Flying Crosses gets applause when he points out how he doesn't need to read a book or see a movie to know the horrors of war.

It's a workmanlike set of remarks, delivered with sincerity by a middlesized man with thinning gray hair, in a starched white collar and gray suit, whose hands squeeze the back of the chair in front of him. He is not in his element, but John Glenn is not in a hurry; he likes the word "quest."

In answering local questioners on foreign policy, he stays in the center of the left: be is pro-freeze and anti-MXmissile, and shakes his head at the terrible death squads of the government we are supporting in El Salvador: "I don't want to see us get drug into a situation beyond our control."

Briefingate is not exploited, other than to point out that when a faithless Gary Hart worker offered inside information about that rival campaign, it was virtuously rejected. (Meanwhile, we in Washington await the return of a

red-faced Kennedyite from Aruba.)
"Will you participate in New Jer-sey's straw poll in September?" Such psychoprimaries, which attract onesue activists and require organizational depth, play to Senator Glenn's weakness, yet he cannot afford to stay out of all of them as he did from Wisconsin's last month. His answer is a masterpiece of straddling: he denigrates straw polls but insists he is not. giving an answer that satisfies without getting pinned down. He'll be there, he seems to say, but if he doesn't win, it's no big deal - his strength will show in the primaries as more of the people turn out. His fencewalk on that question showed unexpected subtlety, nicely disguised.

J:5

- 6

Afterward, when a woman poses him for a picture with her child, he waits three times for the flash to go off. Unlike most politicians, he doesn't have to "work the fence," reaching out for hands to shake; the fence works him. Normally, it is hard to think of a man as President until he has been President for at least six months, but John Glenn is prematurely Presidential; he gives you the feeling that he has reason to expect to go all the way.

I have long ago written about the naive Glenn mindset on the Middle East, but for supporters of Israel, Ronald Reagan's 1981 flip-flop makes a sharp contrast between potential candidates impossible. As 1984 approaches, the Reagan and Glenn posi-tions are blending in a phantom kiss.

But what about the priggishness factor? In his book "The Right Stuff," soon to be a movie, Tom Wolfe portrays astronaut Glenn as a preachy Presbyterian prude, trying to impose his morality on his colleagues in the space program in 1962. In one memorable scene, according to the astronauts' chronicler, "Glenn launched into a lecture ... he just wasn't going to stand by and let other people compromise the whole thing because they couldn't keep their pants zipped."

Senator Glenn confirms the accuracy of that account, and nobody ever lost a nomination for being a prude, but this context should be added: At 2 A.M. the night before, press spokesman "Shorty" Powers reached Glenn to say that one of the astronauts had been carousing mightily in San Diego and Tijuana, followed by a reporter and a photographer; the coming bad publicity could affect budget decisions in Washington.

Astronaut Glenn spent the wee hours telephoning the reporter and his editor, using national security and personal privacy reasons to get the story killed. (A former night editor of the San Diego Union remembers the carousing, but not the Glenn call.) The damaging story did not appear; a bleary-eyed Glenn then went before his fellow astronauts and made his famous reference to zippers.

And why is it important to get these little historical details straight? Because this guy Glenn could wind up President of the United States, if Mr. Reagan stubs his toe.

ITHACA, N.Y. - The Reagan Administration is commemorating the 207th birthday of the American Revolution by escalating United States military force against revolutionaries in Central America. Secretary of State George P. Shultz laid down the rule when he warned recently that the Administration will not tolerate "people shooting their way into the government." Given George Washington's and Thomas Jefferson's dependence on American riflemen, it is well for Fourth of July celebrations that Mr. Shultz's law cannot be applied retroactively.

The first nation born of modern revolution is now the most powerful anti-revolutionary force in its own hemisphere. This contradiction is hardly new. Thomas Jefferson bequeathed it to us.

The great Virginian's declaration of American independence stated that when a government destroyed the rights of the governed, "it is the Right

Walter LaFeber is professor of history at Cornell University and author of the forthcoming book, "Inevitable Revolutions: the United States in Cen-

of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government." That principle appeared first during Jefferson's lifetime when Latin Americans revolted against the corrupt Spanish empire. But it could now apply to the Sandinista rebellion against the Nicaraguan dictatorship, the revolution against a Salvadoran Government allowing more than 30,000 civilians to be killed without convicting one murderer and the uprising of impoverished Guatemalan Indians against a murderous regime.

Jefferson drew back from applying his own principle. As an author in 1776 he believed in "inalienable rights," but later as diplomat and President he also believed in the expansion of United States power. Thus, he confronted the contradiction: What if peoole with inalienable rights in, say, Central America, disliked United States influence? How could be reconcile his principles with his nation's

He tried to escape the dilemma with rationalizations. First, be hoped the revolutions would fail. In the 1780's, he wanted the Spanish to hold their new world territory until "our population

Marking Revolution **Opposing** Revolution

By Walter LaFeber

from them piece by piece." But Latin American revolutionaries moved ahead even faster than the high United States birth rate and Jefferson next warned of ideological dangers. As Roman Catholics, the rebels might not qualify for certain inalienable rights: "History . . . furnishes no example of a priest-ridden people maintaining a free civil government," he wrote in 1813. In 1821, the influential North American Review laid it down as a "maxim" that only temperate climates allow good character.

Thus, North Americans both condemned the growing revolution and indicated why they had the right to instruct the revolutionaries. Over the next 150 years, the instruction was ex-tensive, including United States military occupations of Cuba, Nicaragua, Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Mexico; the overthrow of governments in Guatemala, Costa Rica, Brazil and Chile; and the seizure of the Colombian province that became Panama, and of one-third of Mexico.

Time has sharpened the contradiction between Jefferson's principles and United States power. The revolutionaries only moved further to the left. Fidel Castro quoted the Declaration of Independence, but his political program came from such Cuban revolutionaries as José Martí, not Jefferson. The Virginian's politics, unlike his philosophical principles, no more fit Cuba in 1959 than North Americanstyle elections are suited to devastated, class-torn El Salvador in 1983.

As Fidel Castro seized power in 1959, Henry Cabot Lodge, the United States delegate to the United Nations, posed the key question in an Eisenhower Cabinet meeting: "The U.S. can win wars, but . . . can we win revolutions?" Mr. Lodge believed we could if we "focus on the Declaration of Independence." This past February Ronald Reagan apparently agreed: "People living today in Africa, in Latin America, in Central Asia, possess the same inalienable right to choose their own governors and decide their own destiny as we do."

WEEKLY REVIEW

But Mr. Reagan then doubled the number of military advisers in Central America and demanded increased aid for covert action against the Sandinistas. He now warns members of Congress that they could be branded un-American in 1984 if they oppose him on Central America.

Congress can avoid the contradiction that ensuared Jefferson, destroyed Lyndon B. Johnson's efforts in Vietnam and undermines Ropald Reagan's policies by following Mr. Lodge's insight: In revolutionary crises, it is better to "focus on the Declaration of Independence'' than on United States power. Then, perhaps, American power would not contradict but instead conform to the principles of 1776. It should not be un-American to believe in the Declaration of Inde-

Reagan Crossing the Caribbean

By Larry Rivers



ENGLEWOOD, N.J.— As a territorial entity, the West Bank can almost no longer be separated from israel. The major protagonists in the Middle East should face that fact and consider the consequences.

Menachem Begin and his Government have seemingly already achieved their central ideological objective of creating an undivided - because already indivisible -- land of Israel. Weeping over United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and all that supposedly flows from them, such as the Camp David Accords, now seems a futile act of piety _ for the good intentions reflected in them have been all but defeated on the

How does this change the lives of the major protagonists?

To start with Israel and world. Jewry, this is a change of a magnitude very nearly equal to the historic turning of 1948 — the creation of the state of Israel. Mr. Begin's bold foreign policy is popular in circles that do not share the ideological annexationism of his party. In the very act of speaking brusquely to Western powers, he helps transform the Jewish people from a victim, or a polite client of un-

Arthur Hertzberg, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El in Englewood, is immediate past president of the American Jewish Congress. This article is adapted from a longer one in the current issue of Foreign Affairs.

certain benefactors, to a power in its own right. One of the dreams of Zionism is thus realized.

Nonetheless, the Jewish people as a whole, both inside and outside Israel, contemplates the de facto annexation of the West Bank with a divided heart and even with foreboding. The dominant concerns are in the realms of morality. Young conscripts from Tel Aviv do not like serving as riot police, throwing tear gas at even younger Palestinian teenagers who are demonstrating. Many officers do not like being proconsuls in the West Bank. Prolonged disturbances on the West Bank will increasingly trouble Jews outside of Israel. In the short run, Mr. Begin policies on the West Bank may be inspiring to Jews everywhere, but in the long run they are a prescription for unending divisiveness.

The Arabs, too, can expect trouble, or worse, in the long run. The Palestine Liberation Organization may console itself with the notion that it is at the center of the diplomatic game, even after the defeat in Lebanon and no matter what happens on the West Bank. But this is sheer delusion. As the possibility of a territorial base for Palestinian nationality disappears, the Palestinians may split permanently into warring factions.

Certainly, if their national aspirations are not satisfied, they are likely to become an even greater nuisance in the Arab world as a whole. The Palestimians' refusal to negotiate now is a

multitude of English sparrows, who

enlivened the air with chirpings and

The domestic cats that are now

housebound would then slink out at

dusk to raid garbage cans, while in the

small hours toms would serenade the

moon in close harmony from back

fences. But now, except for fat, lethar-

gic pigeons, dogs alone represent in

city public places man's ancient kin-

ship with the rest of animal creation.

But even their sole presence stirs up

outrage. That nonhuman animals

should gambol publicly around the

city in company with human beings

who are their friends and protectors

seems to dog-haters unsuitable, im-

This psychological disquiet, plus the

fact that they are easy targets, has en-

couraged making dogs scapegoats for

moral and emotionally disturbing.

the beating of little wings.

West Bank Tide

By Arthur Hertzberg

momentary satisfaction - an expression of defiant pride that helps maintain the formal unity of the Palestinian national movement and the Arab camp. In the not so long run, however, at most within the next two or three years, it will be seen as the preamble to Palestinian disaster and Arab in-

Israel may be better off, for a very short period, with political disintegration in the neighboring Arab states. But mob rule and Khomeini-type regimes, despite their military weakness, are likely to be even more unpleasant neighbors than those more rational states that exist now. More seriously still, instability in the Middle East is the happy hunting ground of the Soviet Union since, typically, Arab anger directed at Israel finds a patron in the Russians. Arab weakss is thus not a guarantee of Israel's strength. It is more likely to be an invitation for new Soviet missile batteries and additional "advisers" in neighboring Arab states.

Israel will face increasingly uncomfortable questions. Will it dare to take on the Russians more directly? How far will American support guarantee that such local confrontations on the borders of Israel will not get out of hand? The de facto ameration of the West Bank, and the resulting tensions in Israel and the Arab world, thus raise the most critical question of all for Israel: what of the Americans?

In the short run, for immediate tactical advantage, the United States occasionally tilts toward either Israel or the Arabs. But basically the United States is a conservative power in the Middle East, preferring stability to adventurism. This is all the more true because the Middle East is now the major fault line of confrontation with the Soviet Union. To strengthen the American position, the Rapid Deployment Force was organized in the aftermath of the debacle in Iran. For this military force to be effective, secure bases are required not only in Israel but also in a variety of locations throughout the Middle East.

The radicalization of any additional Arab countries will surely produce more leaders like Muammar el-Qaddafi of Libya, who will tell the United States to go home. And surely it would not be in Israel's long-term interest to help radicalize the Arab world, leaving Israel as America's only reliable

ally in the region. Israel will be worse off if tens of millions of Arabs in turmoil, and tens of millions of Russians not far over the horizon, stare down at the state of Israel and its offshore American ally.

Israel, which has paid so dearly for the agreements on its northern and southern borders, cannot indefinitely rely on force to keep order on its eastern approaches. There, even more than elsewhere, it can reach a settlement only with the help of America. When the complicated discussion of such a settiement finally takes place, the Americans will have to help Israel fight for Arab acceptance of an undivided Jerusalem, defensible borders and security arrangements on the West Bank. These are the minimum requirements of even the most moderate Israelis - and none of them will be easy to achieve in the face of Saudi fundamentalism and Palestinian nationalism. But, in the end, they are conceivable. In contrast, it is inconceivable that, even under intense American pressure (which is not likely to be forthcoming), any Arabs would sign a treaty turning over the West Bank to Israel.

No matter how successful de facto annexationism might be in the end. the shadows it casts may be unacceptible to all concerned parties. This short-run "victory" is the preamble to long-term and worsening problems, among Jews, Arabs, Russians and increasingly ambivalent Americans.

My own city dog, Pye, is a creamcolored standard poodle. Her resemblance to a lamb is not lost on the 6- to 12-year-old set. Herself fond of children and also of being petted, she is likely to be surrounded, when we appear together on the street, with little people. Even smaller people, as they are rolled by in their strollers, reach out fat arms and make a brave attempt to say 'doggie." If a glance at the mother reveals that she is smiling, I will call the poodle over to nuzzle the baby. The resulting screams of delight assist me in carrying through sometimes discouraging days. However, there is a darker side to the picture. When I am caught on the street without the dog, I am severely criticized and even threatened. It is fortunate for me that 8-year-olds

do not come in larger sizes. It is in the nature of children to love dogs. However, cities contain a surprising number of older people who hate dogs, often hysterically. Efforts are made to bar dogs from parks and apartment houses and housing developments. Perpetual pressure is put on the police to harass dog owners, and hardliners make no secret of their hope to achieve complete banish-

James Thomas Flexner is author of a four-volume biography of George Washington.

ment of all dogs from cities. In Defense To my view, these attitudes demonstrate how large cities alienate some inhabitants from their ancient human Of the roots. Men and animals have lived together since the human race emerged at the beck of the Darwinian wand. During my own New York City child-Maligned hood - and I am still spry - there were as many horses on the streets as automobiles. Policemen's horses City Dog were the pets of the neighborhood children. Horse droppings sustained a

By James Thomas Flexner

many less soluble urban problems. Dogs are particularly denounced for polluting the streets. It is alas true that some owners neglect their responsibility to pick up after their pets, but the real damage is minuscule within the overall pollution of the modern city environment.

Although having to scrape off your shoe can be very annoying, you are not menaced, as by smoking chimneys and belching automobiles, with lung cancer. Dogs are attacked for being destructive to parks, but they are no more destructive than sporting adults or children at play, infinitely less so than human vandals.

Since dogs take on the coloration of their masters, vicious people create vicious dogs, but trying to handle this problem by banning dogs is no more reasonable than stopping drugstore holdups by abolishing drugstores.

Abandoned dogs must fend for themselves. The trouble does not originate with the animal. Dog lovers do what they can. In my poodle's and my circle, the heroes are not the owners of pedigreed animals but persons who have rescued, on the streets,

strays often grotesque in appearance. The age-old cooperation between dog and man is signaled by the wide variety of breeds, each one developed to serve a particular speciality. In the city, distinctions between breeds are largely irrelevant. Although some owners favor large dogs to scare away muggers, the city dog has only one

basic function: to love and be loved. The city dog, if reasonably treated, is the perfect citizen. More than any human beings who are not saints, dogs are immune to prejudice. They love and sustain their masters irrespective of color, creed, social or economic position, age, sickness or health, ap-

pearance, eccentricities, infirmities. Receiving the love of a dog is a comfort for any human being capable of loving back. Dogs, being a specific for the endemic urban malady of loneli-

ness, warm the lives even of people without major troubles. Yet the dog's power to heal grows with need.

At both ends of the human progression dogs shine. Although mothers corrupted by metropolitan living deny and denounce, dogs, who alone among city pets can accompany children out of doors, are a boon to growing up. While providing companionship, they teach kindness and respect for the animal kingdom. For the old, from whom the human world is drifting, a dog is an ever-present companion whose dependence on his master can give a purpose to life. In the middle years, the wounds that need healing are as various as the landscapes through which the humans walk and the traumas that haunt individual brains. What canine traumas the dog suffers he cannot communicate, and he responds to simple pleasures, leaping with joy when, after even the

briefest absence, his friend returns. Such societies of dog walkers as my poodle and I frequent are the most various and democratic gathering in our big city neighborhoods: little children and septuagenarians, stockbrokers and janitors, dowagers and waitresses. All worldly divisions are obliterated by everyone's affection for everyone's pet. If two dogs get into a tussle, there are no recriminations: Each owner apologizes to the other.

Anthony Lewis is on vacation.

A Critic Celebrates the Unpredictability of Theater

By WALTER KERR

think my friends lack imagination. When I tell them that I shall now be retiring from regular reviewing in this space, they look at me in consternation. Not because they feel they won't be able to get along without my sage observations, nothing like that. They stare, lips frozen into stunned little ovals, because they simply cannot conceive what I'll do with myself.

Their next move, in a great rush of solicitude, is to tell me what to do with myself (please, no jokes, these are friends). I am not to stretch out comfortably on beach towel or deck chair, where I might, God forbid, relax and enjoy myself. Relaxation during retirement has been known to be fatal. Nor am I to indulge myself in hobbies. Hobbies lead to puttering about the house - underfoot, if there is a spouse in the area --- and hence to every kind of domestic infelicity. Raw nerves result. No, the prescrip-

All theater is surprising in one way or another, thus reviewers must be the most astonished people on earth.

tion for a happy, healthy, productive retirement is to knuckle down, put your shoulder to the wheel, keep your nose to the grindstone, and work, work, work at a new allconsuming task, while burning the midnight oil. Otherwise, what will I do with all that free time on my hands?

Actually, I've known what I plan to do with all that free time on my hands right along, but I've been having trouble getting a word in edgewise. During my free time I plan to go to the theater.

Why not? I went to the theater before I became a reviewer, and had quite a good time there, not taking notes. I imagine that I could go to it again and have just as good a time not trying to think of an opening sentence. I wouldn't dream of giving it up altogether, because it may be the very last thing in the world that causes me constant surprise. I like surprises. I don't want to part with them.

The theater has, to me, been utterly unpredictable since the very first time I went to it. No, it was the second

mind how old I was then. Old enough to hum "I Want To Be Happy," I'll tell you that much. But the second time was another musical, "Topsy and Eva," starring the Duncan Sisters. A doting aunt took me, and I doted right back at her. The Duncan Sisters sang "Rememberin" and I doted on them. I may not have known the word "glamour," but I basked in the stuff. What creatures these were! And it was only a few weeks later that I joined a group of grammar-school friends to bring cookies to Topsy (Rosetta Duncan) in the local police station, where she was on trial for having allegedly beaten up a policeman. And she was supposed to have done it on the Fourth of July, too. See what I mean about surprises?

It was less surprising to discover that there was no play by Shakespeare that couldn't be performed in a fast 45 minutes, but it did add a further trace of unexpectedness to my adolescence. The Great Depression had struck and the only job I could get was selling Coca-Colas at a stand during the Chicago World's Fair. Happily, the stand I was assigned to was directly opposite a charming replica of Shakespeare's Globe, where an excellent young company under the guidance of Thomas Wood Stevens whipped through a comedy or a tragedy every hour on the hour - making that 15-minute allowance for clearing the house out and filling it up again. Since this pleasantly breezy arrangement coincided exactly with my lunch time, I was able to leap the counter of the Coke stand daily and plant myself on a bench at the Globe. Carl Benton Reid was the funniest Bottom I ever laid eyes upon. Philip Coolidge was a perfectly fine Julius Caesar; he used to come across for a Coke still draped in his toga. But the surprise, oh, the surprise! Martha Scott was the company's ingenue. Never have I seen a lovelier.

I've only been reminiscing to show you how far back my sense of wonderment goes. All theater is surprising in one way or another, and since reviewers go to more theater than anybody else it follows that they are the most astonished people on earth. Consider a reviewer — I take this instance from life — who has planned to cover an Off Broadway entertainment of an evening and who discovers, along about dinnertime, that that particular entertainment has decided to postpone its debut for a week or three. The reviewer naturally grabs for the fact-sheets with which press agents have been bombarding him to see what other enterprise may be available to him this very night. He discovers, to his quite audible dismay, that the only alternate opening is a one-man show of some kind or other that is about to be performed in a church basement by an unheard-of chap who gives interviews stressing that he requires four-and-one-half hours just to put on his makeup. What would you think? How would you feel? With his shoulders sagging, and spiritually kicking and screaming, the reviewer hies himself to the given ad-



Bradford Dillman, Jason Robards, Florence Eldridge and Fredric March in Eugene O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey Into Night," 1956—"Did anyone know that it would turn into what may be O'Neill's masterpiece? I didn't."

ticeable thump. The lights fade and he is confronted by Hal Holbrook doing Mark Twain.

Or it could have been Marcel Marceau, couldn't it? Or "The Serpent," with Cain - who doesn't know how to kill Abel - killing Abel.

That's one kind of surprise, the possibly fatal or just as possibly felicitous Step Into the Unknown. There are

Did you know that Eugene O'Neill's last play, "Long Day's Journey Into Night," was going to turn into what may be his masterpiece? I didn't. Fact is, when the manuscript that O'Neill wished suppressed until 25 years after his death was prematurely published (no performance yet), the newspaper I then worked for asked me to review it as a book. I'd call my review at best so-so, taking exception as it did to what seemed to me some pretty popeyed 'dope fiend'' melodrama. Okay, how did I know that Fredric March, whom I'd gone on record as calling our finest realistic actor, and Jason Robards, who'd been so sensational in "The Iceman Cometh," were going to be so good? Obviously, these things simply cannot be predicted. (This was one of my most egregious errors, and I mention it so you won't miss me so much.) Not in the least incidentally, I still think "Moon for the Misbegotten" is the mas-

And what about that Tennessee Williams clinker called "Summer and Smoke"? Everybody knew it was no good, because it had been lavishly mounted on Broadway and promptly expired with no more than a moan. Then some producers nobody had ever heard of put together some actors and actresses nobody had ever heard of and Brooks Atkinson, obviously in an irresponsible mood, made his way down to its hideout in that odd part of the world where Seventh Avenue turns into Varick Street. And Brooks loved it. Said so without a qualm. And because Brooks, then the critic of this newspaper, was our beloved if apparently demented leader, all of us in the time. The first time was "No, No, Nanette" and never : dress, dropping into the wooden folding-chair with a no- : "game" felt obliged to follow his lead and get down there.

Do you know what? I guess you do, but it was a shocker then. That man was right. "Summer and Smoke" was a beautiful, a heartbreaking, play.

Later, in spite of the play's incontestable success and as though to compound everyone's sense of astonishment, Tennessee Williams himself spent some years promoting a less good rewrite of the same materials called "Eccentricities of a Nightingale." Plainly there is no accounting for the eccentricities of playwrights. But I don't mean to waste time picking on the late and sorely missed Mr. Wliliams, who, to my way of thinking, did more than just write the finest play yet created for the American theater (id est, "A Streetcar Named Desire"). Overall, to my way of thinking, Williams stands as the finest playwright yet to appear on the American scene. If you want to fight about it, I'll be on vacation. It is my way to assert and run.

Retreat to Shakespeare, always safe. Shortly after my reviewing days began I wrote a book in which, and entirely in passing, I suggested that the pretty-pretty, picture-book lyricism of "As You Like It" had grown a bit tiresome and that anyone who didn't want to bother reviving it again would have my blessing. Naturally, our stages were immediately deluged with productions of "As You Like It," and the very first of them turned out to be a stun-

My conversion came about while watching George C. Scott, who was just beginning his work at that time. (The only other role he'd done locally, so far as I know, was a Richard III so acrobatic that he entered doing a somersault that nearly landed him in the lobby.) Mr. Scott played Jaques and both of them won. Instead of a lugubrious or merely rhetorical "seven ages of man" speech, Mr. Scott put the cutting edge of his mind to his task and ended up grinning at us in a way that was wise, witty and cynical to the bone. Or let's say that he was amiable and malicious. That's impossible. But it did turn out to be the key to Shakespeare's play, which has — from top to bottom steeped everything that is pretty about it in utter disillu-

Ingmar Bergman's New Film Pays Homage to the Family

By VINCENT CANBY

t's Christmas Eve, 1907. Helena Ekdahl, the matriarch of a large, prosperous family in a town very much like Uppsala, Sweden, moves around the family apartment making a hostess's last-minute inspection before the arrival of the guests — her sons, daughters-in-law, grandchildren and old friends. As she passes through the handsome rooms, cluttered with the beloved debris of time, now ablaze in the light of hundreds of candles, she has the manner of a captain followed by his sergeants, except that the sergeants are two elderly housemaids.

Before dismissing the maids, Helena turns on Vega, Before dismissing the maids, Helena turns on Vega, the grumpier of the two attendants. "Why are you moody?" It's less a question than an imperial accusation against which there is no defense. "I'm not moody," says Vega, who begins to seethe. "Nonsense," says Helena with the easy self-assurance of the powerful, "you're always moody on Christmas Eve." That said, Helena sweeps out of the room to meet her guests, to reminisce with a former lover, to worry about the health of her children and her own awareness of a life now mostly behind her. When she's safely gone, the furious maid snarts with

satisfaction, "The old bitch!"

It's a very funny moment and just one of many that early in "Fanny and Alexander," Ingmar Bergman's possibly most serven and imaginative new film, suggests the many levels of intimacy, love, impatience, trust, dependency and friendship that we associate with large families,

This is a most modern, original film work, funny and wise, beyond fleeting fads and fashions.

if not as we know them from life today, then as we know them from the literature of earlier eras.

Large families, at least in America, have all but disappeared if we are to believe most of our novels, plays and films as well as official statistics. Television sitcoms dote on single-parent households, which are populated by smart-talking children, some possibly adopted, and usually equipped with comic doorbells. For the most part movies don't find even the small family unit an especially topical subject, unless the unit, for one reason or another, is coming apart as in "Ordinary People," "Kramer vs. Kramer" and "The Great Santini," each, incidentally, based on a novel. The only contemporary and original American film that deals seriously with family ties is "Tender Mercies," and it has other things on its mind as

It may be significant that one of the Swedish director's favorite American television shows is "Dallas," which is really about the American family as a privately held corporation locked into a constant state of proxy war. Still, the great popularity here and abroad of "Dallas" and its imitators must have something to do with a shared longing for close, continuing family ties that are all but

The initial appeal of "Fanny and Alexander" is that it is a big, multigenerational family film, and though it is set near the turn of the century, Mr. Bergman has not turned back the clock. This is a most modern, original film work - funny, wise, unhurried, beyond fads and

There are splendid moments that recall Chekhov, especially one hilarious and bitter late-night bedroom scene between Carl Ekdahl, Helena's second son, a boozing, unhappy professor, and his servile, German-born wife, Lydia. Things get off to a bad start when Carl complains, "My teeth are itching." He accuses Lydia of smelling bad. She isn't insulted, but calmly denies it. He then turns on fate itself. "How is it that one becomes second-rate?" he asks, then mans, in this order of importunes "Oh incompany to the second terms." tance, "Oh insomnia, poverty and humiliation!"

Chief among the other characters are Helena's eldest son, Oscar, who runs the Ekdahl theater, which was built by Helena's late husband, a businessman, as a tribute to his wife who had been an actress; Oscar's pretty wife, Emilie, who now is the star of the theater; their children, 10-year-old Alexander and 8-year-old Fanny; Helena's youngest son, Gustav Adolf, a cheerfully randy restaurateur with goat-like goatee; Alma, Gustav Adolf's adoring, understanding wife; Maj, the pretty, lame nanny who becomes Gustav Adolf's mistress, with the approval of everyone in the family; the widowed Bishop Vergerus, who becomes Emilie's second husband; and the sage, always somewhat mysterious Isak Jacobi, the old antique dealer and moneylender who, years before, was Helena's

In the course of the little more than 12 months of the story, there is one death, one marriage and two births. As the gothic centerpiece of the film, which is surrounded by love and sunlight, there is the extended sequence in which Emilie, having been widowed, marries the handsome, truth-loving bishop and takes Fanny and Alexander to live in the bishop's palace, which is more terrifying than Mr. Rochester's manor house. In addition to the bishop's frozen-faced mother, his unmarried sister and a possibly crazy maid (played by the same Harriet Andersson who was the nubile maid in "Smiles of a Summer Night"), the place is inhabited by an ogre, who remains in an upstairs bedroom, and the ghosts of two dead children. For Alexander there's also bitter corporal punishment as the bishop attempts to beat into him an appreciation for a love that is "pure and strong, not blind and sloppy."

The film is a portrait of the artist not as a young man but as a little boy, Alexander, who sees all and says very little. The film's principal metaphor is theater, which, for Mr. Bergman, represents not artifice but the reality by which the chaos of the outside world can be ordered and, for a short time anyway, comprehended. In "Fanny and Alexander," the Ekdahis are actors in the theater that the protective family unit represents.

Though "Fanny and Alexander" is set in 1907, which appears to be a time of social tranquillity, that seems almost to be a narrative convenience. Most definitely the film is not about the good old days. For Helena and Isak, whose love has simmered down to an enduring friendship. their good old days were 30-40 years ago. When Helena asks Isak if age saddens him, he answers, "No. . everything is just getting worse. Worse weather, worse people, worse machines, worse wars. The boundaries are burst, and all the unspeakable things spread out and can never again be checked. . ."

Every member of the huge cast is excellent. This is ensemble performing of the highest order, but a few of the actors must be mentioned — Gunn Wallgren (Helena), Ewa Froling (Emilie); Pernilla Wallgren (Maj), Jan Malrosjo (the bishop), and Bertil Guve (Alexander).



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AN INCREASING number of prominent Middle East experts in Israel have been arguing recently that PLO chairman Yasser Arafat's commitment to a political process to advance the Palestinian cause is genuinë.

They acknowledge that from an Israeli point of view there is still nothing attractive being offered since Arafat and his organization are still implacably committed to the eventual dismantling of Israel. What they stress is that within the Palestinian context there are changes and accommodations with reality taking place which Israeli policy should take into account.

In fact, there are those on the left wing of the Israeli community of "Orientalists," for want of a better term, who say that these changes and the increasing legitimacy and apparent moderation of the PLO in world opinion were the real threat that the government set out to destroy when the IDF invaded Lebanon last summer.

When it comes to analysing the split within the ranks of Arafat's Fatah and the clash with Syrian President Hafez Assad, some of these experts argue that it all stems from the Syrians competing with the Jordanians for influence on Arafat.

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"THAT IS a total misunderstanding of what's happening," says Dr. Clinton Bailey, himself an orientalist at Tel Aviv University and the author of the forthcoming Jordan's Palestinian Challenges 1948-1983. "As far as the PLO is concerned Jordan plays only a minor role, and

WE ARE BEING constantly warned in newspaper articles and on television not to expose ourselves too much to the dangerous influence of direct. sunshine in summer. Painful burns and even skin cancer may result from lack of caution, we are told.

Domestic animals know this instinctively: they find shade under roofs or between narrowly planted shrubs, while birds seek shady protection under the cooling branches of tree-tops.

Only the plants can't move. They have to stay put on the spot where they germinated from seeds or were planted by the gardener. Regular watering is helpful, but it can't prevent plants burning, wilting and dying as a result of several hours of direct sunshine in temperatures over 30°C. When these weather conditions prevail, the gardener should step in and provide the vital

Nurseries place all their young and sensitive plants under a roof of wire-fencing and branches to reduce the influence of dangerous ... and the chances of disease are sun-rays. They often also install greater. Give both newly planted sprinklers or pipes under the roofs and old rises a light dressing of cool the atmosphere with artiffical mist. What can the amateur gardeners do?

Buy potted seedlings only (not from the nursery frame). These are available in flower-pots, tins, voghurt cups or plastic bags. Wet the spot earmarked for planting and plant in the late afternoon only. Water sufficiently, and place a covering tin or pot over the newly planted seedlings for three to four days. Remove the cover occasionally for watering and fresh air. Only plants treated this way will survive and flourish.

Bearded Irises. July is the best time in this country to thin out, divide and replant bearded (German) irises. In contrast to roses or lilies, the history of iris cultivation is relatively short and our country is partly involved in it.

An Englishman, Sir Michael Foster, began the scientific breeding of the irises in 1880. When missionaries from Palestine sent him some newly discovered species he crossed these with plants from italy and produced totally new types with taller stems and larger

If you boast a bed of bearded irises, lift up every second clump of



Yasser Arafat

their interest is only to ensure that

(UPI telephoto)

King Hussein does not go (into an American-sponsored peace process)

Bailey says that Arafat's talks with Hussein were really no more than a "charade," and that they were maintained by the PLO chairman for as long as they were because he was afraid the king would go ahead alone if Arafat disqualified himself. Arafat's "lack of sincerity" about

political solution stems from the PLO's ideology of regaining all of Palestine as the only solution and ideology speaks to a lot of Palestinians" - and his realization that his basic constituency can see no-hope for itself in this. "It is primarily the refugees of 1948 who make up the ranks of the PLO. If Arafat says yes to a mini-state in the West Bank and Gaza, that simply frightens the refugees who have no real hope of settling there and threatens to split the PLO," says

Amman charade

By DAVID RICHARDSON

Bailey is one of the country's leading experts on the Beduin, and he earned himself a reputation as a committed and effective if unorthodox liaison officer with the Palestinian and Shia populations of Southern Lebanon following last year's invasion.

"MINOR geographic changes are important in the Palestinian context," he says, pointing to the differences and rivalry between people from Hebron and Nablus as an example. "The Palestinians in Lebanon are primarily from Galilee and have always had a different orientation from those living in the West Bank. Moreover, anyone under 50 only knows Lebanon. I hardly ever met a refugee who would not have preferred getting Lebanese citizenship and integrating into the Lebanese system — apart from the radicals who are committed to a return to all of Palestine," he says.

Arafat's fostering of the political option, particularly after the evacuation of Beirut, was tactical and largely the result of the loss of his military base. Bailey, again challenging the views of other specialists, argues that the credibility of the PLO was severely diminished in the eyes of Palestinians, particularly those in the West Bank, following

"Fresh out of Beirut he was confronted with two international initiatives for a political solution the revised Fez plan and the Reagan initiative. If he rejected those outright in the face of the international support they had, he would have been left with nothing at all and could have lost the West Bankers to

Referring to the research he conducted for his book, Bailey concludes that the chances for a Palestinian acceptance of a political option have always been very limited. The best chance they had was early in the Carter administration in 1977 when the U.S. government accepted the recommendations of the Brookings Report. "There was a genuine tendency then to get them involved, and that was even before (Prime Minister Menachem) Begin set up so many new settlements.

"The PLO did not take it. Their point was that time was essentially on their side, and they would not accept despite pressure from the Arabs, including Syria, who wanted to revive the Geneva talks. But that

plant tomatoes during the whole of

July, until the middle of August.

The fruit of these summer-planted

vegetables will ripen in autumn, just

when the cost of tomatoes goes up

No cook in Israel today wants to

do without tomatoes. They can be

could happen only if the PLO accepted UN Resolution 242, and that they weren't prepared to do."

Arafat, as opposed to the radicals, advocates maximizing the political support the PLO has gained in the world until the balance of power changes in the Arabs' favour. The radicals fear that as long as the balance is against them they could be sucked into the political process (with the concessions that would entail).

"AND THEN in February the balance of power did change," says Bailey. The Soviet Union extended air cover by deploying SAM-5's in Syria, and the Syrians dug their heels in and are refusing to move their troops out of Lebanon, Internal pressure in Israel is increasing, and there is a chance of putting the PLO back into Beirut.

"The Syrian card is to insist on the Golan. They want to show that they hold the key to any solution that has to do with the Palestinians because they control the PLO - therefore, talk to us about the Golan," explains Bailey.

The Syrians know that they have the best chance they have had in a long time to have people talk to



Hafez Assad (Camera Press)

them on their terms. To ensure this, they have to ensure that the PLO is lined up behind their strategy of absolute rejectionism, and that Arafat could not be tempted by the Americans.

While the Syrians were setting about implementing their strategy, Arafat directly undermined them by agreeing to withdraw his forces from Lebanon. This apparently took place at his meeting with Lebanese President Amin Jemayel at the non-aligned summit in New Delhi earlier this year. The PLO leader also deliberately slighted Assad by ignoring him totally during his talks with Hussein.

THE SYRIANS have been able to count on the interest Fatah and other PLO fighters have in remaining in Lebanon, where many still have their families. Arafat, who flits around the world and keeps whatever he is about to himself, has

lost touch with his men in the field. These men also know that under

the Syrians they are able to operate militarily against Israeli forces in Lebanon. "By comparison Jordan would not even allow them to sneeze," says Bailey.

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Arafat feels he cannot serve the Syrians as they want him to at this point for Palestinian interests. There are so many people pushing him for a political solution, even people in Israel, he has to maintain the front," says Bailey, "He has also never renounced a military solution. which is the orthodox Palestinian line and which is necessary for the unity of the PLO. Finally, if he lines up totally behind the Syrian position. he might increase the readiness of West Bank Palestinians to go for

The Syrians do not mind if Arafat is dumped. He is a Palestinian problem since he represents the only thing they have - their unity. Assad wants to control the threat the PLO poses to the rest of the world to ensure that there can be no political solution without Syrian ap-

The Israeli and American mistake was not to use the initial military victory in Lebanon for a consistent diplomatic initiative that did not ignore the Syrians.

"What is emerging now is the absolute centrality of Syria to Palestinian fortunes," Bailey says, Israel cannot eradicate the PLO - only the Syrians can do that. If Israel had talked to the Syrians about peace and the Golan Heights, it could have achieved more from the war."

Protecting your plants

GARDENER'S CORNER / Walter Frankl

rhizones (thick rootstocks), using a garden fork. Clean the plants of all yellow, dry leaves and stems and all soil particles. Cut the roots back to a lenth of about 2-3 cm, and reduce the leaves to a "fan" of about 10-12 cm. Then plant them into a new, sunny position about half a metre apart. The iris rhizomes should be planted on the surface of the ground, or only very slightly below

It is a mistake to plant them deeply. When irises become crowded they bloom sparingly, or not at all, feeding monthly until the next flowering season in March-April.

We are just thinning out irises in our own garden at home. Readers who are interested in getting healthy, purple, blooming iris rhizomes free of charge should phone 02-633595 to arrange a date to pick them up.

Welcome ladybird! This year has seen a remarkable increase in ladybirds visiting Jerusalem gardens. They can be spotted mostly on roses, but also on dahlias, chrysanthemums and fruit-trees.

This little red beetle, with its globular body and seven black spots, is one of the most welcome visitors to the garden because of the wonderful service it renders in destroying immense numbers of that troublesome insect the aphid.

An advertisement from an American gardening journal proclaims the virtues of this natural aphid killer thus: "Ladybugs — Control aphids and harmful insects. Premium quality guaranteed... minimum order 3,000, commercial crate: 50,000 ladybugs.

The name ladybird (sometimes also ladybug or ladyfly) refers to the good deedes of "Our Lady" (the

eaten in so many ways: raw in salads; cooked as soups or sauces; stuffed with cream cheese; grilled with meat; baked with aubergines; on pizzas and sandwiches; with gruyere cheese in tomatoe fondue and — of course — in ketchup. Virgin Mary from the New Testament). The Germans have a similar name for this beetle Marienkaefer

Shoshan's famous dictionary.

parently, medieval. Yiddish-

speaking ghetto-dwellers, seeking

an convolent of Our Lady (the-

Holy Virgin of the gentiles), chose

Moses, who led his people out of

But why parat moshe rabbenu?

Why a cow? Nobody has been able

to give me an answer, to date.

Perhaps one of our readers can

I've stopped spraying my garden

with malathion and other poisons.

Moshe rabbenu's flying fortresses

will do the job in a healthier and

cheaper way. Soon, in accordance with their life-cycle, they will

become summer-dormant, awaking

in early autumn - just in time to

about health teas for human beings

made from rosehips or mint leaves,

but a much more basic species of

tea - one for plants, Since plants

cannot eat like animals or birds,

there's nothing better for them than

a nutrient solution of organic mat-

bird manure, or from guano. Fill a

quarter of a bucket with manure,

add ordinary tap-water to 5 cm.

below the rim and stir throughly for

several minutes until the manure

becomes completely dissolved.

Cover with a sack for two to three

days - and your perfect manure

Put about two litres of con-

centrated manure tea essence into

an eight-litre watering can, fill up

with tap-water and use for tomatoes,

eggplants and peppers, as well as roses, dahlias and other perennials.

A similar "tea" can be produced from peat (sphagnum moss). Peat tea is beneficial for all acidity-loving

plants, like azaleas, camellias, ericas, hortensias, Christmas cacti,

"Love Apples" Did you plant

tomatoes in large tins, as I ad-

vised? Now, with the first ripening

fruit, and much more to come, you can place the tins between your flower beds and let the green, yel-

low and red tomatoes add to their decorative value. The mixing of or-

namental and edible plants is cur-

rently being practised in London's

famous Kew Gardens. You can still

tea" is ready.

orchids and ferns.

This can be made from animal or

Tea for plants. I'm not talking

protect the next round of roses.

Commandments,

solve the mystery.

(Mary's beetle) — but nobody has been able to explain to my satisfaction the origin of the popular Hebrew name parat moshe rabbenu (Moshe Rabbenu's cow), a name which also appears in Even Veteran, Israeli-born natural science teacher Amos Cohen thinks it is a translation from Yiddish. Ap-

again.

When the first tomato plants from Spain and Italy reached France in about 1550, they were called "love apples" (pommes d'amour) owing to their reputation as an aphrodisiac. This was probably the reason that Napoleon's adventurous soldiers brought tomatoes with them when they laid a siege to the fortress of Acre in 1798.

The local Arab population also regarded this fruit as a curiosity rather than a food. In Arabic tomatoes are called bandurra, and it is obvious, since the Arabs substitute "b" for "p" that the Arab name derives from the French pomme d'amour.

By the end of the 19th century attitudes had changed considerably, and after World War I many local farmers started to grow tomatoes. World War II saw a shortage of this nourishing crop, and in Jerusalem tomatoes disappeared from the greengrocers and could be bought

planting vegetables in the heat of summer, but in medium and heavy ground you may plant melons, cucumbers, beans, leeks, onion beetroot and New Zealand spinach. In open nursery frames (shaded by wire nets and branches) you can sow red and white cabbage, cauliflower and kohlrabi.

Oh, for something new

LISTENING IN / Ze'ev Schul

JUST ABOUT everybody who is anybody at Broadcasting House is on vacation right now. Let's hope they all come back with some sorely needed new ideas or — if the worst comes to the worst - freshen up some of their old ones.

There have been some changes in the programmes, but nothing worth writing home about. I am still waiting for a non-stop, light music, breakfast-to-lunch marathon on at least five days of the week, something I could take to the beach

Once school starts again in two months' time, I would also recommend a new style-book for our radio reporters. Since this looks as if it's going to be another difficult year, how about compiling a new dictionary to help them cope with strikes and political emergencies and do away with such worn-out phrases as "rings a bell," or "should have set off a warning light" or "red line," — or that ever-popular Hebrew quote "lit up a red light," which sounds downright indecent.

I remember a time when red lights were supposed to keep mosquitoes at bay, and Haifa citizens, plagued by the little insects, had such lights installed on their porches and verandas, to the great confusion of foreign sailors (or so the legend goes).

WHILE I'm at it, I wish some of the reporters would tone down their questions. Aggressiveness is not necessarily a hallmark of a good interviewer — and I'm deliberately not mentioning any names. While I'm prepared to accept that almost anything goes in war and journalism and that it is quite legitimate to annoy interviewees with a view to making them blurt out things that might better (from their point of view) have been left unsaid, there's

SUMMERTIME stock-taking also includes some second thoughts on news reporting of the international scene. There's too little of it. Take the exploits of the spaceship Chauenger and its crew. It barely got a mention on the radio. It would have been fascinating for us to learn how a lady fares from a source other

than Time magazine — all the more. considering that the second female astronaut about to be catapulted into the void answers to the name of

Reznick. So how about discontinuing the wholesale contemplation of our own navels, and letting us have some more information on what is going on in the outside world? We might even get a bit of our own

> would love to step on some gouty old BBC toes. ON SECOND thoughts, the BBC is not to blame. Our own reporters exhibit a tendency to walley in the gioom wholesale. And yet there are little bits of silver lining just waiting

back, especially vis a vis the BBC,

which specializes in forecasting our

perdition and extolling our miseries.

How about a nightly tally of Bri-

tain's unemployed? I, for one,

For example, a short item on a work discipline research project carried out by a West German firm (broadcast last Thursday afternoon) couldn't have amounted to more than a couple of sentences. It emerges that the Germans no longer figure at the head of the international workaholics list. Guess who does? You may not believe this, but, according to the West German report - it's us. We Israelis are now considered the most diligent and

dedicated, and whatever is the

German equivalent of ichpatniks.

more substantial coverage. If I could have my way, I would have had this item headlining our news for a full week, at least. After all that has been said about us since 1967, one little untruth can't do much harm — or can it?

I wish this item could have had

REMEMBER the opening lines of Louisa May Alcott's Little Women: "Christmas won't be Christmas without any presents,' Jo said," (or something like that)? I have reached a point in my listening where I believe that a Shabbat can't be a Shabbat without at least one rendition of Danny Raveh's "International Bible Quiz" sketch, star-.. ring amongst others, Uri Zohar. This is a supreme compliment to the rabbi, but, once again, you can have too much of a good thing. I now know the entire text by heart, down 1971 Bible champion.

If there is nothing new of a similar calibre available, I would suggest that we do without it. It doesn't raise as much as a smile any more. Ditto Yossi Banai's "Shop Talk of Army Cooks" performed by the otherwise-excellent Hagashash Hahiver trio, which is already coming out of our ears.

The same applies to Rivka Michaeli, much as I admire her in her role as the nagging wife who will not let poor Yoske catch up on his forty winks. What a waste of prime



The General Federation of Labour

Tel Aviv-Yafo Labour Council. **Education and Culture Department**

"The Heroic Years — 35 years of independence

Cordially invites you to attend a meeting to be held on

Thursday, July 7, 1983,

at the Z.O.A. House, 1 Daniel Frisch St., Tel Aviv

Chairman — Judi Widetzky, General Secretary, World Labour Zionist Movement

Speaker - Abba Eban MK A Society of Sanity and Rationality

Speaker — Dov Ben-Meir MK, General Secretary of Tel Aviv-Yafo Labour Council The Citizen and His City

Please note that the meeting will begin promptly at 8.00 p.m. For further information, please call Mr. Chaim Sarid, Tel. 03-

Inbal Dance Theatre Bechorot 83

Monday, July 4, 1983, 8.30 p.m. — Neve Tzedek, Tel Aviv Saturday evening, July 9, 1983, 9 p.m. - Jerusalem Theatre Monday, July 11, 1983, 8.30 p.m. — Neve Tzedek. Tel Aviv

Tel Aviv — Castel and other agencies Jerusalem — Jerusalem Theatre, Gerard Bechar Centre and agencies Haifa — Garber and other agencies

For groups and work committees at Inbal offices and at box office on evening of

At Budget, you're #]

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W.Z.O. ALIYAH AND ABSORPTION DEPT. INVITES
VISITORS FROM ABROAD TO

> A ONE DAY TRIP CENTRAL GALILEE

on Wednesday, July 6. There is no charge for the trip but the sum of IS 180 per person will be collected to cover the cost of buffet luncheon at a moshav.

For registration and further details, call: 03-256311, ext. 28, or 03-266842. Registration hours: daily: 8 a.m.-1 p.m. (except for Saturdays and holidays). Registration closes: Tue., July 5, 12 noon.

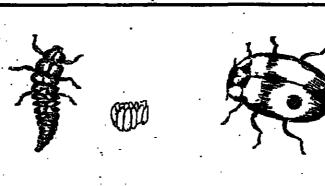
What is today a common, popular food in Israel, was nearly unknown here about 80 years ago. In Europe, ordinary people regarded tomatoes with deep suspicion. They were thought to be poisonous, because

they belonged to the deadly nightshade family — an attitude which persisted in some areas until the beginning of this century. The road from the wild to the

cultivated tomato is a very long one. in 1518 Cortez conquered the Aztecs in Mexico and his Spanish soldiers brought not only the gold, but also the first tomato seeds, to Spain. These seeds were not from wild solanums, but from plants which the South American tribes had tamed and propagated for cen-

on the black market only.

Sandy soil is not suitable for



The ladybird, with larva (left) and eggs (centre).

T'NUAT HAHERUT

You are cordially invited to the inaugural gathering of former members of the Jabotinsky Movement in Southern Africa

Guest of Honour

Dr. ELIAHU BEN ELISSAR MK Chairman, Defence and Foreign Affairs Committe

Time: 8.00 p.m. Reservations: (03) 286-016

Wednesday, July 6, 1983 Ramada Continental Hotel 121 Hayarkon, Tel Aviv

— Everyone Welcome —

Last-gasp bid for TA bus terminal

By DAVID KRIVINE **Post Economic Correspondent**

The resumption of construction in Tel Aviv's skeleton bus terminal by an international consortium is held up, owing to a last-minute bid by Solel Boneh to displace the consortium.

Solel Boneh was a minority shareholder in the Kikar Levinsky Company (KLC) which started building the terminal in 1968 and ran out of funds in 1974, after over 80 per cent of the structure was erected.

The gigantic concrete edifice subsequently remained derelict for close to a decade - partly because the Transport Ministry changed its mind and decided that a single bus station for all Tel Aviv was not a good idea.

Chief sufferers were 7.00 purchasers of shops in the complex, many of them new immigrants, who sank their life-savings into the scheme.

Six months ago the transport authorities changed their minds a second time. Pressed by Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat and others, who pointed out that there is nothing else to be done with such a heavily encumbered site, the ministry agreed that the premises be used as a terminal after all.

Once this long-standing ban was revoked, the two lawyers appointed as KLC's official receivers. Yehezkel Flumin (former deputy linance minister) and Yisrael Gafny, offered the premises for sale last December, with the proviso that whoever buys it completes the terminal. There was no response, and the deadline was extended from January to April.

At this point Solel Boneh, who had not only been part-owner of the bankrupt Kikar Levinsky Company but also contractors for the building work (and had lost money on that too), intervened, asking for a court | yesterday reveal that in June

order. They said that the property deadline had expired but the judge should be sold to the highest bidder. with no limitation on its final use. In other words, the buyers should not be obligated to produce a bus terminal.

The court rejected this appeal, but added a rider that if someone actually came up with a higher price, the matter could be reconsidered.

Nobody did, though Solel Boneh kept asking for a postponement of the deadline for bid submissions. The final date was extended once more from April to May and then again to June 9. Meanwhile one group had made an offer to complete the terminal.

Partners in the group are the Hestsiba housing company in Jerusalem, belonging to Mordechai Yona (40 per cent); Matityahu Lifshitz another Jerusalem builder (30 per cent); and Zalman Margulies, a wealthy British businessman (30 per cent).

According to their lawyer, Shraga Biran, they agreed to buy the site in Levinsky Street for \$5m., and to complete construction at an estimated cost of another \$40m. The contract was signed and the first instalment paid to the receivers.

But the contract needs to be ratified by the court — at which point Solel Boneh came up again, offering to pay 5 per cent more. The pronounced that if they would pay 25 per cent more, the contest could be re-opened. They agreed to pay the extra 25 per cent.

The Heftsiba group reacted by lodging an appeal against this decision with the High Court of Civil Appeals. That is where things stand at the moment. Until the hearings are ended and the High Court gives its verdict, the unfinished terminal remains in suspense.

The legal aspect is now sub judice. But in some circles two questions are being asked. Half the shares in KLC belonged to two concerns. Solel Boneh and the Egged bus cooperative, which are affiliated to the Histadrut — a non-capitalistic organization whose purpose is to serve the public good.

The KLC went bankrupt, causing losses of tens of million dollars to others. Is it seemly for one of the partners to now demand the right to re-purchase the property at the nominal price of \$6.25m.?

Second, is it proper under the circumstances, and considering Solel Boneh's part-responsibility for the breakdown, that it should submit its bid after the expiry of the deadline, when a contract has been concluded with an outside buyer who signed in good faith and paid the requisite deposit?

Tax collection is up by 26%

the first quarter of the fiscal year. terms over tax collection for the same period in fiscal 1982, which was IS38.4 billion.

Figures released by the Treasury

IS43.6b. in taxes were collected, as compared with ISI5b. in June 1982,

The large increase in collection reflects the considerable increase in taxes caused by the new levies introduced by the Treasury since last summer to finance the war in Lebanon, the payments to Orthodox institutions demanded by the religious parties and other coalition obligations.

Income tax authorities have collected about IS64.4b. in the last three months, about 25 per cent more in real terms than the IS21.7b. collected in April-June 1982.

Customs and taxes on imports brought in about IS16.1b. since the beginning of the fiscal year, as compared to IS5.4b. during the same period in 1952.

The collection of Value Added Tax also registered a considerable increase, from IS8.8b. in April-June 1982 to IS26.7b. in April-June 1983. This represents a 28.1 per cent increase in real terms."

Since its renewal some months ago, travel tax has brought in some IS214 million to the Treasury, while the levy on the purchase of foreign currency has brought 1S369b.

Industrial production down in year's first quarter

By AVI TEMKIN Post Economic Reporter

Industrial production, excluding diamonds, fell by 3.5 per cent during the first quarter of the year, compared to the last quarter of 1982, the Central Bureau of Statistics announced yesterday.

The drop in industrial production comes after six months of growth during the second half of 1982. Industrial production grew by I per cent in the third quarter of last year and by 3 per cent in the October-December period.

The decrease in production registered during the first three months of the year was not uniform. While industrial sectors such as electronics and electrical products increased by 14 per cent other sectors suffered a marked decrease.

The production of leather and its products went down by 22 per cent, the production of clothes dropped by 9 per cent, wood and its products by 8 per cent, basic metals by 11 per cent and metal products by 6 per

The drop in industrial production was not reflected in the number of workers employed in industry, which remained stable, registering a .5 per cent increase. Despite this, the number of days worked registered a drop similar to that of production, 3.5 per cent

While employment remained stable and production fell, daily wages to workers registered a 28 per cent increase during the first three months of the year, which represents a 5.3 per cent increase in daily wages after taking inflation into ac-

TA shares rose 7% in June

By MACABEE DEAN Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - The value of stocks on the Tel Aviv Stock Market rose by 7 per cent in June to stand at \$15.8 billion, according to Securiteam, a financial consultancy

All sectors rose, except land development which fell by eight per cent.

The commercial banking sector continued, as in May, to constitute 55 per cent of all stocks traded.

The value of all other sectors together, which fell by 30 per cent during the past six months, were only 45 per cent of the total value of all shares,

The "Big Ten" at the end of June were: Hapoalim, \$2,396m., up 24 per cent since the beginning of the year: Leumi, \$2,166m., up 22 per cent; I.D.B., \$1,138m., up 28 per cent; Discount, \$792m., up 21 per cent; Mizrahi, \$646m., up 55 per cent (the largest increase of all since the beginning of the year); I.D.B. Development, \$562m., up 34 per cent: Clal, \$490m., down by five per cent: Dead Sea, \$323m., down 57 per cent; First International, \$309m., down 19 per cent, and Solel Boneh. \$290m., down 39 per cent.

Among commercial banks, the worst performance since the beginning of the year was turned in by FIBI, down 64 per cent, followed by Maritime, down 58 per cent.

TOURISTS. — About 95,000 tourists arrived in Israel last month, the Central Bureau of Statistics spokesman reported yesterday. This was a 36 per cent increase over June, 1982.

Mizrahi rose the most, 55 per cent. As for mortgage banks, Merav lost 83 per cent, while Binyan gained 233 per cent, since the begin-

ning of the year. Among insurance companies. Arieh fell in value by 69 per cent, followed by Hassneh, down by 68 per cent.

The land development company, ispro, fell by 86 per cent, but another development company Sahaf rose by 33 per cent. In the industrial sector, Ata lost 93 per cent, but Palestine Canning

rose by 100 per cent. Among investment companies. Ampa lost 76 per cent, but Leumi Investment rose by 40 per cent.

Which, where, why and how

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN Post Finance Reporter

OUESTION: Who is liable to play the Peace for Galilee sales levy on foreign securities?

ANSWER: All Israeli residents including temporary residents, new immigrants or permanent residents are liable to the 2 per cent sales levy on foreign securities. Non-residents, however, are exempt from the tax.

QUESTION: What is the minimum permissible share purchase?

ANSWER: IS300 nominal worth of shares is the allowable minimum. However, a number of banks allow their customers to buy their own shares in smaller quantities.

OUESTION: How did the commercial bank shares perform in June when taking into account the devaluation of the shekel?

ANSWER: All of the big banks saw their shares advance by considerably higher margins. Union Bank shares yielded nearly twice the rate of the devaluation of the

QUESTION: I have a complaint against my bank and I would like to know to whom I can turn to help me? ANSWER: The Bank of Israel.".

regulates banking practices. You., can send your complaint to the Public Inquiries Officer, Examiner of Banks department, Bank of Israel, Hakirya, Jerusalem.

OUESTION: I am an American who would like to invest in Israelishares. How do I go about it?

ANSWER: Israeli banks which have branches or subsidiaries will". be happy to assist you. Leumi Securities, a Bank Leumi subsidiary, is particularly active in the field. You could also write directly to individual banks or brokerage. firms in Israel.

OUESTION: My son is studying overseas. Can I transfer money to him to assist him with his expenses?

ANSWER: In keeping with the 1977 liberalization of foreign currency regulations, one may transfer up to \$3,000 a year towards the sup-port of a close relative abroad. This arrangement has to be attested by a ... written declaration to the bank.

Most mutual funds beaten by inflation

By MACABEE DEAN Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - Only three of the 96 mutual funds had a yield above the rise in the cost-of-living in the first half of the year, according to Meitav, a financial consultancy

its calculations are based on a predicted 6 per cent hike in June's index, bringing the total rise so far to 54 per cent. The funds which beat this figure were Etrog, which gained

58.7 per cent, Tapuz, up by 55.9 per cent, and Zameret, which rose by 55.7 per cent.

The funds which produced the best performances concentrated mainly on foreign currency, indexlinked bonds, or the shares of the big banks.

The nine funds which lost mosting heavily, all specialized in stocks. They were: Ronit Anat, Danit, Natif, Hadas, Idit, Gil, Safir, and Adom. Their losses ranged from 4.5 per cent to 59.9 per cent.

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Jerusalem MUSEUMS

sculptures: The Photographs of Manuel Alvarez Bravo; Oil Lamp section; Permanent collection of Judaica. Art and Archeology; Primitive Art from the Museum's collection (Maremont Pavilion): Looking at Pictures (Maremont Pavilion): Looking at Pictures (Ruth Youth Wing): Permanent exhibition in Pre-history Hall: Farinelli and Albertini Sing Vivalidi — 18th cent. Venetian Obacatic. Cuntentules (Colien Gallery). Special Exhibits: "New in 5th cent. mosaic front: 22 Strandie church; Torah Finials (Rimonim) produced in San'a by Yemenite Jewish goldsmiths (beginning 30th cent). At the Rockefeller Massan: Kudesh-Barmen Judean. Rudesh-Barnea, Judean Kingdom fortress.

Paley Centre: Wonderful World of Paper.

Visiting Hours: Main Museum 10-5. At 11:

Guided tour in English, Il and 3.30: Film, sculptor George Segal, 3.30: Special guided tour of Shrine of the Book.

CONDUCTED TOURS tions * Hourly tours at Kiryat Hadassah and Hadussah Mt. Scopus. * Information, reserva-tions: 02-416333, 02-426271.

Hebrew University: 1. Tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus. Buses 9 and 28.

2. Mount Scopus tours II a.m. from the Bronfman Reception Centre, Sherman Building. Buses 9 and 28 to last stop. Further details: Tel. 02-882819. American Mizzachi Women. Free Morning tours — 8 Alkalai Street, Jerusalem. Tel. 02-

Tel Aviv

MUSEUMS Tel Aviv Museum. Exhibitions: Expressionists. Buchheim Collection. Jewish Expressionses in Berlin. A. R. Penck — Expedition to the Holy Land (Graphic Portfolio), Helman Lersky: Photographs 1910-1947. Collections Impressionism and Post-Impressionism 20th Century Art. Israeli Art: New Acquisi-tions 1982-83. 11 Sculptures and Tryptych — Ignel Tumurkin.
Visiting Hours: Fri. closed, Sat. 10-2; 7-10.

Sun.-Thur. 10-10. Helena Rabinstein Pavilion Visiting hours: Sun.-Thur. 10-1. Tue. 10-1; 4-7.

CONDUCTED TOURS

American Mizrachi Women. Free Morning Tours — Tel Aviv, Tel. 220187, 243106. VIZO: To visit our projects call Tel Aviv, 23:2939; Jerusalem, 22:060; Haifa, 89537. PIONEER WOMEN — NA'AMAT. Morning tours. Call for reservations: Tel Aviv, 25:6096.

What's On in Halfa, dial 04-640840.

Rebovot

The Welzmann Institute. Grounds open to public from 8.00 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Visitors invited to see audio-visual programme on In-stitute's research activities, shown regularly at 11.00 a.m. and 3.15 p.m. Friday 11 a.m. only. Tours of the Weizmann House every half hour from 10.00 to 3.30 p.m., Sunday to Thursday. Nominal fee for admission to Weizmann House.

No visits on Saturdays and holidays

Yesterday's Solutions



Quick Solution

ACROSS: 1 Sinned, 4 Elated, 7 Adulation, 9 Face, 19 Goad, 11: Agree, 13 Rouble, 14 Myrtia, 15 Octolot, 17 Sierra, 19 Thyme, 29 Dice, 22 Harm, 21 Episcopal, 24 Bracos, 25 Hooter, DOWN: 1 Suffer, 2 Nude, 3 Doluge, 4 Esteem, 5 Agog, 6: Dawdie, 7 Acquiesce, 8 Nocturnal, 11 Allot, 12 Eyrle, 15 Odd Job, 16: Thesis, 17 Smooth, 18 Armour, 28 Eyic, 22 Halo.

ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION EDUCATIONAL:

9.00 Telepele — making a movie 9.25 9.00 Telepete — making a movie 9.25
Leurn to pluy a musical instrument: the
recorder 9.40 Grasshopper Island —
drama — parts 1, 2 10.05 Dominic: drama
— part 2 10.30 Sport — summer programmes 11.10 Art Magazine: Renoir 16.00
That's It — live youth magazine.
Including Hakol Over Habibi; Joe
Cocker: Dog care 17.00 A New Evening
— live magazine

— live muzazine CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES: 17.30 Diffrent Strokes

18.00 Shmil's Cat Club
ARABIC-LANGUAGE programmes:

18.32 Sports 19.25 Rumadan quiz 19.30 News HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at

20.00 with a news roundup 20.03 Fame: Beginnings 20.50 Beauty Spdi — tips for hikes and 21.00 Mabat Newsreel

21.30 Kaz: Trouble on the South Side 23.05 A day in the life of Tel Aviv, with writer Yoram Kaniuk 23.35 News JORDAN TV (unofficial):

17,30 Cartoons 18.00 French Hour 18.30 (JTV 3 The Muppet Show) 19.00 News in French 19.30 News in Hebrew 20.00 News in Arabic 20.30 Taxi 21.10 Freedom Road 22.00 News in English 22.15 Musical Hour

ON THE AIR

Voice of music

6.02 Musical Clock 8 7.07 Telemann: Concerto for Wind Instruments; Vivaldi; Double Concerto (Inute Stern, Jean-Pierre Rampai); Dufay: Suite for Lute: Witt: Concerto for 2 Horns und Orchestra; Gliere: The Red Poppy Bullet (Seattle, Katims); Rachmaninoff: Symphonic Dances (Ashkenazy, Previn); Milhaud: Le Cheminée du Roi Repé; Minhaid; Le Creminee du Kor Repe; Dvorak; String Quintet (Smetana, Suk); Franck: Symphony (Jerusalem Symphony, Iequierdo): Mozart: String Quartet in E-flat. K.428 (Koechel); Brahms: Violin Sonata No. 3, Op. 108 (Stern, Zakin); Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 2 (London Symphony Simmons)

Symphony, Simmons)
12.00 Handel: Harp Concerto; C.P.E.
Buch: Trio for Oboe, Harp and Cello;
Mozari: Concerto for Flute and Harp, 13.05 Say it With Music - Musical

Greetings 15.00 Music Magazine 15.30 Youth Programme - Musical Tales (Jerusalem Symphony, Edelson); Klein-singer: Pee-Wee-Piccolo (Noam man, Motti Barkan); Mussorgsky: A

Night on Bald Mountain. 16.05 Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra. Gary Bertini conducting, with Gerhard Opitz, piano; Dimitri Sitkovetzky, violin. Antonio Meneses, cello -- Mozart: Piano Concerto in C. K.467; Brahms: Double Concerto: Beethoven: Triple Concerto. 18.00 Musical Happening at Kibbutz Teoria — part 3
19.05 Great Artists in Historical

Recordings 20.00 The Song of the Sephardic Jewish 20.00 The song of the Sephanac Jewan Communities in the Balkans — part 2 20.30 Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, Zubin Mehta conducting; with Yitzhak Perlman violin — Zvi Avni; Programme

Music: Mozart: Violin Concerto No.3; Holst: the Planets Hoist: the Planets
23.00 Contemporary Music — Yuval
Shaked: Profanation, Controversy, for 2
Trombones, Cello, 3 narrators, 2 Horns;
Lutoslawsi: Mi-parti; Asher Ben-Yohanan: Chamber Music for Six, for

Flute, Clarinet, Horn, Violin, Viola and

Doublebass: Andre Haidu: Prelude and

Chorale, Variations on Habed Tunes; Uri Sharvit: Allegro scherzando for Violin and Cello; Brian Fenley: Experimental 00.10 Music from the Distant Past

First Programme 6.03 Programmes for Olim

6.03 Programmes for Olim
7.30 Light Classical Music — Works by
Beethoven, Prokofiev, Mendelssohn,
Bach, Rossini and others
10.05 Meeting — life family magazine
11.10 Poets' Songs
11.30 Education for all minimum distinction
12.05 Sephardi songs
13.00 News in English
13.30 News in French
14.05 Children's Programmes
15.25 Sport for Youth
15.53 Notes on a New Book
16.05 Afternoon Classics 16.05 Afternoon Classics

17.20 Everyman's University 18.05 Spotlight — social and state affairs

magazine 18.47 Bible Reading — Ezra 6:13-22

627

19.05 Reflections on the Portion of the Week by Rabbi Zefania Drori 19.30 Programmes for Olim 22.05 Talk on halachic matters

23.05 Every Man has a Star Second Programme

6.12 Gymnastics 6.30 Editorial Review 6.54 Green Light — drivers' corner 8.05 Childrens' programme 9.05 Morning Star — Perry Como 10.10 All Shades of the Network

12.05 Open Line — news and music 13.00 Midday — news commentary, music 14.10 Matters of Interest 16.10 Religious programme

17.10 Magazine 17.25 Of People and Places 18.05 Safe Journey 19.05 Today - radio newsreel

19.30 Law and Justice Magazine 20.05 Hebrew songs 22.05 Folksongs 23.05 Treasure Hunt - radio game

Army 6.06 Morning Sounds
6.30 University on the Air — Prof. Haim
Harari lectures on Nuclear Physics
7.07 "707" with Alex Ansky
8.05 IDF Morning Newsreel
9.05 Fisher Morni

9.05 Right Now 11.05 Musical Requests

12.05 Israeli Summer — with Eli Yisraeli 13.05 One and to the Point 14.05 Time Passes 16.05 Four in the Afternoon

17.05 IDF Evening Newsreel 18.05 Social Hour

19.05 Music Today — music magazine 20.05 Israeli Rock 21.00 Mabat Newsreel 21.35 University on the Air (repeat)

22.05 Popular songs 23.05 Nathan Zach's talk and music show 00.05 Night Birds - songs, chat

CINEMAS JERUSALEM 4, 7, 9

TEL AVIV 4.30, 7.15, 9.30

Eden: Kuni Lemel in Cairo: Edison: Octopussy 4, 6.45, 9; Habirahi Tootsie 4, 6.45, 9; Kflr: Sababa; Mitchell: Sophie's Choice 6.15, 9: Orgil: La Bourn II; Orlen: Pirate Movie; Oraa: Night Porter 4, 6.45, 9; Ron: Finals: Semadar: Frances 7, 9.15; Binyesel Ha'uma: Secret of Nimh 4, 5,30, 7: Cinema One: Double feature -7; Chema Due: Double Feature — Thunderball 7: Clockwork Orange 9; Israel Museum: Tom Sawyer 11, 3,30; Sculptor George Segal (documentary); Cinematheque: La Nuit Varenne 7 (large hull); 42nd Street 7 (small hall), Lola 9,30.

Allenby: They Call Me Trinity, Ben-Yeluda: Buddy Holly Story 4.30, 7, 9.30; Chen 1: Sophic's Choice 6.30, 9.30; Fox and the Hound 11, 2, 4.20, 7.30, 9.35; Chen 2: Cannery Row 430, 7.05, 9.30; Chem 3: Fox and the Hound 7.20, 9.35; Jungle Book II, 2, 4.40; Chem 4: Murder She Said 7.25. 9.35; Herbie Goes Bananas 11, 2, 4,30; Chen 5: Diner 7.15, 9.30; E.T. 11, 2 4.30: Cinema One; Halfon Hill Docsn't Answer: Dokel: Kramer Vs. Kramer 7.15. 9.30; Drive-In: Halfon Hill Doesn't 9.30; Drive-in: Marion Min Doesn. Answer 9.30; Secret of Nimh 7.15; Sex film 12.15 midnight; Esther: La Boum II 4.30, 7.30, 9.30; Get: Officer and A Gentleman 4.30, 7. 30; Gendon: Dodes' Gentleman 4.30, 7, 9.30; Gordon: Dodes' Ka-Den 4.30, 7, 9.30; Hod: Private Maneuvern; Lev I: Finals 1.30, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Lev II: Tragedy of a Ridiculous Man 1.30, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Limor: Emmanuelle 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Heidi's Song 11, 3.30, 5.30; Maxim: Le Retour des Pebidaffes; Mogratis; Tootsie 4.30, 7, 9.30; Orly: Boy Takes Girl 11, 4, 6, 8: Parte: Bussiane Takes Girl II, 4, 6, 8; Paris: Passione d'Amore 10, 12, 2, 4, 7,15, 9,30; Paris: Kuni Lemel in Cairo: Shahaf: Last American Virgin 4,30, 7,15, 9,30; Statle:

Man, Woman and Child; Tchelet: Exocutioner's Song 4.30, 7, 9.30; Tal Aviv:
Octopusy 6.45, 9.30; Tal Aviv Museum;
Draughtsman's Contract; Zafes: Fame;
Tzavta: Eighty Three 10 p.m.; Beth
Hatefatsch: Malou 8.30.

HAIFA 4, 6.45, 9 Amphithentre: Officer and a Gentleman 6.30, 9: Armon: They Call Me Trinity; Atzmon: La Boum II; Chen: Kuni Lemel in Cairo, 6.45, 9: E.T. 10 a.m.; Kid Stuff 12 noon; Galor: Banana Joe 10, 2, 6; Eye for an Eye 12, 4, 8; Halfa Musicipal Theatre: Eighty Three 6.30; Keren Or: Night Porter: Meriah: Annie 5, 7; Orah: Tootsie 4. 6.30, 9; Orlow: Thunder of Desire 6 nonstop: Orly: Sophie's Choice & Brian Superstar (Mon.) midnight; Rocky III (Thur.) midnight; Fox and the Hound 11, 4, 6.30; Peer: Finals; Ron: Sababa; Shavit:

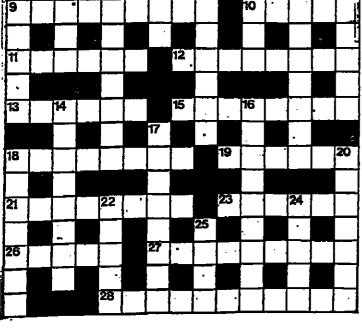
Kuni Lemel in Cairo 5, 7, 9 Armon: Officer and a Gentleman 7, 9.30; Black Hole 4; Lily: Gandhi 8.30; Secret of Nimh 11, 4, 5.30, 7; Oasis: Sophie's Choice 9.15; Fox and the Hound 4, 6.30; Ordea: Private Maneuvers 7.15, 9.30: Ramet Gan: The Verdict 7, 9.30

David: Kuni Lomel in Cairo 7.15, 9.15; Tiferet: Kramer vs. Kramer 7.15, 9.15

Esther: Le Choc 7, 9.15

HOLON Migdel: Officer and a Gentleman 9.30; E.T. 11, 4.30, 7; Sevey: Octopussy 4.30, 7.

9.30 RAMAT HASHARON Stars Mad Max 930



Post Economic Reporter The Finance Ministry collected a 22 per cent increase in real terms.

about IS115.3 billion in taxes during which ended in June. This represents a 26.2 per cent increase in real

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1 The equivalent of one mild

and bitter (4, 3, 4)

9 Calculating power (9) 10 Statesman in Malawi and in the British Academy (5) 11 Amendment of one act relating to lead pollution (6)

predestinarian belief (4, 4) 13 Amphibian dove (6) 15 Moral restraints calling for simple measures (8)

12 Let Shakespeare go for anti-

23 Cunning little Edward appar-

for sports (5) 27 He tells how to draw forth question to the prophet? 22 Jump from the word go (5) 24 Detestable death throes (5) developed 25 Let stand for newly planned (3. 6)

theory

recently (3, 5, 3)

28 Death

DOWN 1 Offer to resist (4, 3) 2 Fair illumination (5)

3 A hearty stimulant (9) 4 Day of the year on which sweethearts meet (4) 5 The old Blue Riband contest between USA and USSR (4, 4)

6 Sappers support story which can be fabricated (5)
7 Canners of pop brew best ale (7) 8 In the end the name should

simple measures (8)

18 Young Abraham Lincoln training as a steward? (5, 3)

19 Trap which strengthened Bruce's resolve (6)

21 Introduces idea as slogan for right-wing Labourites (5, 3)

10 Trap which strengthened Bruce's resolve (6)

21 Introduces idea as slogan for right-wing Labourites (5, 3)

ently got Tom's back up (6) 18 Rasher way to reduce expen-26 Pole installed in area used 20 Bears protection from contrary lady moset after bull's hatred (3, 4)

test (4)

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Shartake an abrupt nosedive

Moey Matters

ty market TEL AVIV."took a nosediva of trading fel all sectors yesterday. The General S. x. commerli by 2.92%. cial banks exc Sectors falling than 4% inrade and included insura

vestment com 152 security margins of 5% or more These were 18 issues which up on the "sel-lets only" life single equity was register buyers only," while only 15 were able to

while only p were able to the cord a gaire than 5%.

The Me 5.0 debuted yesterday as is little doubt that both coofficials present at the exchanged as the new shareholder have preferred a better day live offer of near is 1515m. Would shares was enough to shares to 27.8% of the first shares below the first. below the ifce.

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Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

no one really made any serious

money on the Estan shares. The shares, it will be recalled, were heavily oversubscribed and bidders received less than 1% of their orders. In fact they received 0.77 of 1%. Therefore anyone who placed a request for IS100,000 worth of shares was accorded IS770

to IS1,071. "It's hard to make a shekel," said one investor. However, in spite of some hard knocks most new issues that came out in June did fairly well and one

worth and yesterday's 39 1% gain

brought the value of such holdings

even doubled in price.

The commercial bank group eased yesterday by 0.08%. This unusual drop was occasioned by sharp falls in the Danot, First International Bank and FIBI shares. Danot 1.0 was down by 10% while

FIEDS

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TED MIZRAHI BANK

the 5.0 shares were clipped for a loss of 6.6%. The shares of the First International Bank were 5.4% lower while FIBI was down by 6.4%. The big three banks, by contrast, were

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN ahead by their customary gains. The same was true of the Israel General Bank and United Mizrahi. Mortgage bank issues as well as those of specialized financial in-

stitutions were the only sectors to come through the session with insurance issues submarined to lower levels with 10% losses being chalked up by Ararat 0.5, Hassneh(B), Menora 0.1 and Sahar. Most of the others in the group also

ler margins. The service and trade group was generally lower. Coral Beach shares were 7% lower while the attendant option was down by nearly 16%. Magor and Galei Zohar were hit by 10% losses.

declined but by considerably smal-

The land development, real estate and citrus plantation group was also mostly lower. Newcomer to the exchange Amnonim, which had risen by nearly 4% since its issue price, saw its shares fall by 10.1%, while the Amnonim option was 15.1% lower. Cohen Development was unchanged but the option recorded a 13.8% loss.

Industrials also took it on the chin. Alliance Tires advanced by 2%. Elron, which published good financial results, was up by 2.6%. However, the vast majority of industrial shares were down by as much as 8-10%.

The investment company group of shares was also down by a considerable margin. The news that the Minister of Finance wishes to cancel the special tax privileges currently enjoyed by the Israel Corporation began to cause serious doubts whether Clai Israel will not back out from its takeover of the Israel Corporation, In any case investors became jittery and the Israel Corporation shares were hard hit. The 1.0 shares were 6.4% lower while the 5.0 shares were down by 10%. Clai Israel shares, both the 10.0 and 50.0 issues, were down by margins of 10%. In an apparently "sympathetic reaction" Clal real estate was down by 10.1% while Clal Industries was down 8.1%.

After the market had closed analysts said they saw few reasons for the market to drop so sharply. The fact that the Treasury may have to levy new taxes certainly was not anything new and should not have caused such a drop. The impending arrival of the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to the area was also not an event which could be conharmful to the market. However, the consensus appeared to be that these tidbits and the lack of any good news, influenced investors to turn sellers.

and banking in Israel

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US\$	47.6877	-47,2127
DM	18.8080 .	18.6191
Swiss FR	22,6976	22.4715
Sterling	73.0719	72.3392
French FR	6,2640	6.200B
Dutch G	16.7884	16.6212
Austrian SH (10)	26.7046	26,4385
Swedish KR	6,2481	6.1857
Danish KR	5.2332	5,1810
Norwegian KR	6.5482	6.4830
Finnish MK	· 8.8079	B.5221
Canadian \$	38.8827	36,4954
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Belgian Con (10)	9.3947	9,3011
Belgian Fin (10)	9.3222	9,2293
Yest (100)	19.9530	19.7542
Italian Lira (1000)	31.7072	31,3914

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Dutch G	2.8405/20	per S
Yen	238.60/75	per \$
Danish KR	9,1100/50	per\$
No wegien KR	7.2800/50	per \$
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Erwin Frenkel

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Tammuz 23, 5743 • Ramadhan 24, 1403

Lebanese tangle

CAN THE DEADLOCK over the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon still be broken through negotiation? President Reagan apparently believes that it can, or he would not be sending his Secretary of State, George Shultz, from Pakistan on a swing through Middle Eastern capitals — Riyadh, Jerusalem, Beirut, and, probably, Damascus as well. But the immediate prospects do not seem to be very pleasing.

For several weeks now U.S. special envoy Philip Habib has been advising the administration, and Congressional leaders, that the only hope of inducing Syria to pull its forces, and the PLO's, from Lebanon lies in a unilateral Israel withdrawal to the international border. Such a show of Israeli liberality, he has reasoned, would produce irresistible Arab pressure on Syria — and the PLO — to follow suit.

At first Mr. Habib's idea was denied any official endorsement. Washington remained committed to the simultaneous withdrawal of all foreign armies, as stipulated in the Israel-Lebanese agreement. At the same time efforts were exerted to persuade Israel to drop its plans for "redeployment" meaning a partial unilateral pullback — which might, so it was

argued, reduce the pressure on Syria and the PLO to leave. It did not take Washington very long, however, to realize that President Hafez Assad's opposition to the Israel-Lebanese agreement was no mere tactical ploy. Also, Israel for its part was leaving no doubt that, in the circumstances, it would go through with redeployment in the south.

In the light of all this, Mr. Habib's proposal — though in some measure a counsel of desperation - must have seemed at least worth exploring.

At a recent meeting of the National Security Council, as we now know from the disclosure in the Washington Middle East Policy Survey newsletter, President Reagan and Secretary Shultz gave Mr. Habib the go-ahead to raise his proposal with Israel's leaders in Jerusalem. This he did at a meeting with Premier Begin, Defence Minister Arens and Foreign Minister Shamir last Monday. The Israeli response, understandably, was instantaneous total rejection. Israel would stick by the text of the agreement with Lebanon. It was under no obligation to make any further concessions, in the vain hope that they would have a softening effect on Syria.

When news of this encounter was let out in Jerusalem late last week, following the disclosure in Washington. Mr. Habib's initiative came widely to be interpreted as a radical departure in American policy, which Israel could not tolerate.

This the governments of both the U.S. and Israel have since then sought to deny, if only to prevent a backsliding in relations on the eve of Mr. Begin's scheduled visit with Mr. Reagan. There was no intention to apply any pressure on Israel to buy the proposal, the Americans have said. Besides, the Israelis have contended, the proposal was only one of ideas floated by Mr. Habib.

Be that as it may, it is obvious that Mr. Habib's initiative has been shot down by Mr. Begin. On Wednesday the ministerial committee on security is due to examine several redeployment plans prepared by the general staff. Mr. Shultz, who will start his talks here the following day, is thus to be presented with a virtual fait accompli.

There is no indication that the committee will weigh the advantages and disadvantages — to Israel itself — of redeployment, only its several possible variants. The official assumption is that there exists a national consensus about a 45 km. security belt in Southern Lebanon. But the true consensus refers to a terrorist-free area, not to a more-or-less permanent occupation zone - a "northern bank," as it has already come to be called.

Whether such a zone is worth keeping, even in the face of Syrian refusal to budge, still needs to be demonstrated.

POSTSCRIPTS

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FUNNY, WE ALWAYS THOUGHT IT WAS THE KNESSET. The world's longest-running comedy play, No Sex, Please, We're British, marked its 5,000th London performance recently with a champagne party for cast members, past and present. The farce - which actually has

no sex — has been seen by 3.5 million people in the past 12 years and has grossed over £5 million. It opened to poor reviews on June

3, 1971, at the Strand Theatre but is still going strong after transferring to the Garrick Theatre last year. Producer John Gale recalled the

agony of that first night: "The audience did not laugh or react. It just did not take off. Then the reviews were universally bad until Harold Hobson wrote a glowing tribute in The Sunday Times.".

The show became a favourite for tour groups visiting London, the same kind of audience that has made Agatha Christie's The Mousetrap — now in its 31st year on the London stage — the world's longest-running play.

Written by Anthony Marriott and the late Alistair Foot, the plot of No Sex revolves around a young married couple mistakenly inundated with pornography.

The budget must be balanced, the state coffers filled, national debt reduced, and inflated bureaucracy lessened in order to prevent the bankruptcy of our country. And the population must be taught to work...

NOW HEAR THIS.

From the Finance Ministry? From the opposition? No, from Cicero (106-43 BCE). J.N.



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ושבו בנים לגבולם

The U.S. connection

ONE OF THE most paradoxical phenomena in Israeli politics is the ambivalent and somewhat selfrighteous attitude of the dovish radical Left Wing — of which I am a member - towards the United

This attitude has once again manifested itself since the signing of the Lebanese-Israeli-American agreement, in the form of criticism against our taking the "American interest" into consideration, and cynical comments on the role which the U.S. plays in the geopolitics of our region.

The same people who welcomed the "Pax Americana" several years ago, when it resulted in a settlement with Egypt, are now turning their backs on U.S. efforts to salvage something from the mess left by the Lebanese war - efforts which are not motivated by any imperialistic designs, but are in the interests of pacifying the region and keeping the Soviet Union at bay.

The same people who, several months ago, attacked the government, as well as some of the Alignment leaders, for failing to welcome the Reagan Plan — and argued in favour of the American president's right to initiate peace and compromise in the region - today refuse to accept the consequences of the deep and vital, if informal, alliance between ourselves and the

While Syria describes the Lebanese agreement as an Israeli-American-Christian conspiracy, some of my colleagues are close to describing it as an American-Saudi-Lebanese conspiracy, for which our soldiers are being asked to pay the price in blood.

Those were some of the reactions heard amongst my dovish friends after the American Administration had requested Israel not to take any hurried steps of unilateral withdrawal before all direct and indirect, overt and secret efforts being made by the U.S. to bring about the implementation of the whole agreement, both in letter and spirit, have been exhausted.

I do not know whether the U.S. has any chance of success. Recent American pronouncements have

THE PHENOMENON of employees pressing for better wages and conditions by resorting to the extreme measure of the hunger strike is only symptomatic of a pervading distortion of values in this

The expectations of Israeli society are out of all proportion to what this country can meet. While developing admirably, Israel cannot be, or hope to become, on: a par with the advanced Western nations. Israel has not the financial, natural, industrial or demographic bases for maintaining standards of living, economic structures or even the degree of independence that such countries have. Life can certainly be good here. But good only has meaning when one has a proper set of values.

Washington's consternation over the Israeli government's economic irresponsibility, which the U.S. continues to subsidize because of its strategic concerns in the area, is more than justified. Israel's dependence on American largesse, whether we like it or not, is almost total. Our necessarily tremendous defence budget is made unnecessarily larger by political adventurism which harks back to our same flawed view of things - the mistaken belief that we are as independent and masters of our own

READERS' LETTERS

RIGHTEOUS GENTILES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, - Permit me a correction of

your news item of May 30 on the

Righteous Gentiles (whom we

prefer to term "Righteous Among

The Yad Vashem Law was

enacted in 1953, not 1962. The latter

date corresponds to the inaugura-

tion of the Avenue of the Righteous

The figures quoted (4,704 total

Righteous persons) represents the

period ending 31.3.1982. The figure

for today is considerably higher -

Dutch honorees was faithful to the

facts. Yad Vashem appreciates the

publicity given to the Righteous

non-Jews (a chapter in Holocaust

studies neglected in the past) who,

at the risk of their own lives, came

to the help of the Jewish people dur-

ing one of their most difficult

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Director,

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periods in history.

Jerusalem, Yad Vashem

Syria's intentions and whether the Americans have any levers to move

Yet I do believe that the Americans are making and will make every effort to deliver the goods - not in order to please us, but to serve their own interests. which include total Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, under suitable conditions.

The Americans have not asked us to stay in Lebanon to further their own imperialistic goals (as the Syrians might have us believe) but to create conditions which will enable our withdrawal without our regressing to where we were 13

NOW, WHATEVER I and my friends might feel about American policies elsewhere in the world, we must in all honesty admit that U.S. policy in our region, irrespective of which party happens to be in power, has been based on principles and political goals which lie somewhere between those professed by the

I am not so naive as to suspect that the Americans have secretly turned socialist (not that it is so clear what a "socialist foreign policy" is), and the general ideological framework which has moulded their current policy is certainly not that which motivates Israeli left-wing radicals.

Nevertheless, these are facts: the U.S. has never recognized Israel's legal right to annex any of theteritories occupied in 1967 without the full agreement of the other side; it has not been willing to recognize the reunification of Jerusalem (which Mapam has!) and has not even recognized Israeli sovereignty over West Jerusalem; it rejects all Jewish settlement beyond the Green Line - and even though it has never objected as vocally to settlement along the Jordan Valley Rift as it does to settlement in Judea and Samaria, it has never accepted the

anyone about to offer the American

Nevertheless, there might be those in my camp who object to our being so closely aligned to a power whose global policies are objectionable from a social-democratic noint of view, even if its policy vis-àvis the Arab-Israeli conflict is not. But my dovish critic friends follow a rather bohemian line, spiced with a leaning towards "positive neutralism," which is anti-American without being pro-Soviet, and which is all very nice - except that unfortunately such an option isn't open to us today.

Leaving aside, for the moment, the question of our massive dependence on American economic and military aid, there is only one way we could free ourselves, if we so wished, from our total dependence on American diplomatic and political support (it is the U.S. which vetoes anti-Israel resolutions at the UN Security Council, and the U.S. which is our only current means of trying to achieve some sort of arrangement with Syria): a return to the Geneva Conference, or some other framework which would include the Soviet Union.

MY OWN PERSONAL feeling is that, were the Soviet Union to take a more moderate position vis-à-vis Israel and be willing to advocate a little more than only unilateral Israeli withdrawal to the Green Line, unaccompanied by any Arab concessions, then perhaps the Geneva Conference ought to be

On this point I have great respect for Yossi Sarid's intellectual honesty, when he insists on the importance of seeking a way to hold a dialogue with the Soviet Union.

But all those who nurture a cynical, anti-American stance without showing any willingness to talk with the Soviets are either naive

Whether a neutralist orientation is or is not a practical choice which Israel might in the long run have, it is certainly not an option for the immediate future. Furthermore, for better or for worse, we have been on the receiving end of vast sums of

Dry Bones

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American economic and military aid (\$2.9 billion per annum) which does bind us - not least of all morally — to the U.S.

While I am firmly among those who would like to see this unhealthy dependence on the U.S. reduced. anyone who believes that we can go on treating the U.S. as milch cow and at the same time spit in its face when it requests that we take its interests into account, is being not only unrealistic, but indecent as

In addition, not everyone in the U.S. believes that the administration should continue its generous handouts. Some doubt Israel's strategic value; others do not see why the U.S. should continue to support Israel so massively if it refuses to take American interests into consideration and insists on following its own line, no matter what the U.S. might feel about it.

The economic situation in the U.S., including widespread unemployment, is a further factor working against the same magnitude of aid being given to Israel as in the past; and if the Ad-

ministration has more troops into Lebano created by a pragraeli; withdrawal, anti-ls resentment about i sure to mount.

SO, LET US try dependence on the can; let us try to ope the Soviet Union let us insist that no vital interests are ned is our duty. our duty. Finally — for God

et out of Lebanon a ble, though an immed plete withdrawal mig best course, and is desired by our Ameriare just as eager as mad Israel back behind the border. And let us be co

honest in our arged refrain from spitting from which we drink.

Shevah Weiss is a profesicience at Haifa University Party MK.

Distorted values

By DAVID SCHWAM-BAIRD

Western powers.

This is not to say that Israel has to be an economic vassal to the U.S. But it does mean that Israel's economic policies have to take into account the extent to which it is subsidized, and that it does not act in a political vacuum. A reasonable standard of living is attainable, but it does not have to foster illusions about matching American lifestyles. We are independent neither politically nor economically, yet we demand to live at a level which only. a certain amount of independence

somehow considered indespensible. The assumption that we have a right to live wildly beyond our means can perhaps be explained by the objective Israeli reality, which is characterized by inflation, the near impossibility for people to pay for true essentials like home mortgages, the burdens of the security needs of the state. The difficulties of the society can express themselves only in a sort of defiance of that same bitter reality. This phenomenon, while dangerous, is understandable.

These trends, however, have led to expectations that nations richer than Israel would hesitate to promise to their citizens. Thus do luxuries become jealously guarded 'necessities," and material demands become matters of life and death.

THE PARADOX of the dramatic nature of the doctors' action is this: one can explain their hunger strike within the context of Israel's expectations. But the context itself, this overextended and unrealistic system of expectations and values, context which has to be radically doctors as a sacrificial example of the job which the government itself has to initiate. The severity of the doctors' strike is not the disease, it is the symptom.

The conditions of the doctors that drove them to such extreme action must have an explanation that goes beyond the limited context of the system will fall like dominoes.

capable of looking beyo toral value of issues), have say no to themselves, an more fundamental and is

If the medical system priority than the fiscal and reckless settlement the government, we might the fundamental values society stand a chance of conforming with reality.

THE DOCTORS' hungrasignified a desperation bear reason. The grievances of the tors needed to be dealt the with both sides behaving in ner commensurate with the situation.

The writer is a member of Kibb.

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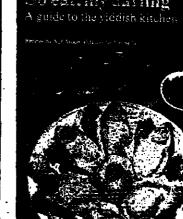
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Allon Plan. Furthermore, the U.S. condemns any use of force against the Palestinians in the occupied territories. Is

standards and policies as any of the

can guarantee. THIS ATTITUDE, that we deserve, individually and nationally, a status on par with the West takes every conceivable form. It expresses itself both in the government's reckless economic and political policies and on the personal level, whether by financial speculation, foreign travel or acquisition of expensive luxuries

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

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is unjustifiable. It is thus this entire changed. One cannot start with the

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strike. The answer to the problem is not going to be found in Finance Minister Yoram Aridor's simplistic equation which says that if the government fails to say no to the doctors, then the rest of the wage The government and the electorate as a whole (including the opposition, which also seems in-

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